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Prices on request.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. V. NO. 18 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporaed in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
21st Jan. ..	"NALDERA" *	15,825
28th	"CHLEDONIA,.	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,"	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA„	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA„*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA„	7,952
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHIKA	7,652
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
8th „ ..	"CALEDONIA„	7,572
25th „ ..	"EGYPT„ *	7,941
2nd „ ..	"MACEDONIA"	10,51
29th „ ..	"MANTUA„ *	10,902

"MANTUA,
"NALDERA,
"MALWA,
"NARKUNDA,
} Through steamers fro m Australia.

"EGYPT" — Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
6th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
9th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
23rd „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,888

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About 24th Jan. | DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922.
27th Jan. ... "NARKUNDA
24th Feb. .. "MANTUA"
24th March... "NALDERA"
} Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
26th Jan. ..	Barjora	Basrah direct
10th „ ..	"LINGA"	Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th „ ..	Chakdara	Karachi direct.
23rd „ ..	"LHASA"	Karachi coasting
28th „ ..	"KAROA"	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	2nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Sakurai Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
*Muroran Maru	T. Horiuchi	5354	18th Jan	19th Jan
Hakushika Maru	T. Isonaka	8151	13th Jan	25th Jan
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	8027	10th Jan	25th Jan
Tamba Maru	D. Yoshima	5845	23rd Jan.	3rd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima	6th Feb		9th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	19th Feb.	3rd Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.
(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Seurabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. H. HYND,
Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 265,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newman, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
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Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD,
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,78,526
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ...	„	2,44,74,606
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

Capital Authorised	[illegible]	
Capital Issued	[illegible]	
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	39,15,891	12 2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	[illegible]	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shortar periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

SHOLOMIC
Sir Gosuldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short-term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-
GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaun Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full mouth of February on the minimum balance for that month. Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that, date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office, before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
Local Director.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 82. Phone 1308. Managers.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 247.

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SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING
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Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Spare arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT
HEAD OFFICE
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 6 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) Is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest puraly Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 300, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta.	or The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LT
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation and commends a Bonus of ½ per sum assured for each complete nnee on Policies in the Ordi Fund which become claim Quinquennium ending 30th making a Special Reserve Premium Reserve Fund
The only Indian Life sound democratic line
Prospectus and for sent on application Branch or Chief

42, Medo

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE, WORKS AND FOUNDRY, BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boilermakers, Plumbers, Coppersmith, Iron and Bross Founders MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycoprer.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

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Liberal Terms and every.
FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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Best selected French Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bishra Blgaud and Bodger, Gallet etc, etc.

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New Queen's Road, Near Opera House.
BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

No. 8 Waterloo Mansions,
Museum West, BOMBAY.

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IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment

Apply:— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduce

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Oriental

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:

Offices at BOMBAY: Offices at

Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Akola, Bangalore, Baroda, Colombo, Delhi, Karachi, Kumbakonam, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Trivandrum

	Rs.
Business in 1920	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	3,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS, SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.

For Prospectuses apply to

B. Paterson Brown Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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Why ! You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

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HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property, The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which, apply to :

Branch Manager

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,

50-52. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No. 595. Telegrams :—"EASTLIGHT"

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Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

BHARAT WATCH.

With Coloured Portraits of 11 National Leaders of BHARAT:—

Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji;
Shrimati Sarojini Naidu,
Lok. Tilak,
Lala Lajpatrai,
Mother of Ali Bros.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,
Dr. Subramania Aiyar,
Mahatma Gandhiji,
Maulana Mohmed Ali,
Maulana Shaukat Ali.

A. Quality Nickle Case Flat Watch ..... Rs. 25.
B. Quality Nickle Case Ry. Shape Watch .... Rs. 20.
C. Quality Nickle Case Ry. Shape Watch ..... Rs. 12-8.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL At

Valy Fateh Mahomed & Co.

WATCH MERCHANTS. Abdul Rehman Street.

Tele Add:—"WATCH." BOMBAY.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

Large Reductions in Prices.

Albert Slipper S. S. Rs. 8-10 | Million Shoe S. S. Rs. 4-10
Million Boot S. S. Rs. 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. Rs. 5-14

SUTOR & Co.,

Wallace Street, opp. John Roberts & Co. Fort,
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and Installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 2000 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

17 19 Elphinstone Circle. Fort.

Telegram—Thineneo. Tephone No. 3825. BOMBAY. Post Box No. 314.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters

EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully Please Phone up 4008 for our representative.

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20. CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONE NO. 4008.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy BARONET, M.L.A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.T., M.L.A., a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund Bombay.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitude and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion.

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of the camps

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten Lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen In MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people-poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 25, 10, 5, 1, and As. 4 and sell them to your friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday.

Servants of Indian Society's Home.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th *December* 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bomday.

AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SEATS AND OIL ENGINES.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 3 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets. Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.

SOLE AGENTS,

S. Navalkar & Sons.,

316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI," Bombay.

Wish your dear ones
A Happy New Year
with
OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A-I.
In one-dram Glass-stoppered
Phial Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
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in the Laundry and Cleaning Trade.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
LAUNDERERS & DYERS BOMBAY

USE

DRILL

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

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SOLE IMPORTERS :

The London Eastern & American Trading Co,

SUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

NEW SMALLEST ARC LAMP

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil
Light & Handy Pattern . .
Low Consumption
Simple, Reliable
PRICE . . .
on application.

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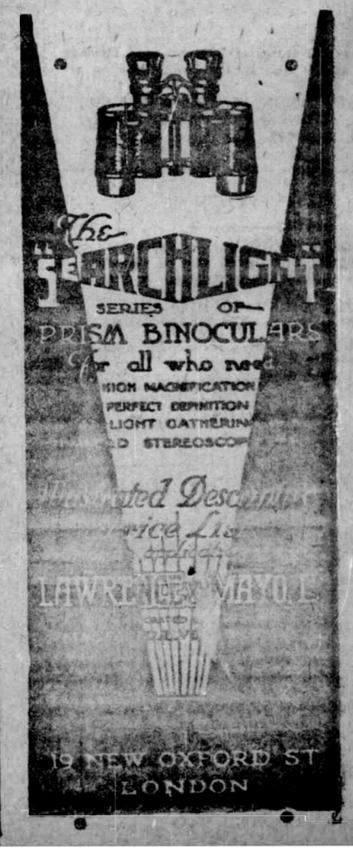

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THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA.
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
THE CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD
A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scenes depicting the events at
KHADI NAGAR.
Arrival of Leaders — Volunteer Choirs.
The Congress Pandal. — Procession through the City.
Exhibition — Sangit parishad — League's Pandal.
MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS.
"THUNDER BOLT JACK"
The Serial Sensation Starring
JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS.
"THUNDER BOLT JACK"
Instalment Third. — Episodes 10, 11, 12,
SHOWS AT:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

LAST — FINAL.
TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS.
INFANT MUSICIAN-PRODIGY.
Master Manhar Barve.
At Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall
(Opposite to Museum, FORT.)
Saturday, 21st January 1922 .. .. .. at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday, 22nd " " .. .. " 5-30 "
Rates:—Rs. 10, 7, 5. 3, 2 and 1.
Schools of Scientific Music. Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
G. G. BARVE,
Professor of Music.
N. B.—Tickets can be had and seats may be reserved daily from 3 to 6 p. m. in the Hall

ANNOUNCEMENT.
FORD OWNERS.
Will note that we keep a complete Stock of Ford Genuine spare parts which are sold with absolute guarantee and at the printed catalogue Prices.
A Cheapest House for all Automobile requisites.
Standard Automobiles,
58, SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone, 4491. Telegrams: "DEMAND."

AUTO VASES.
Cut Glass-Non-Splashable.
Every well groomed car should have a Flower Vase. The designs of these Auto Vases—Bouquet Holders—are cut on crystal plain Vent glass (white only): they are not cheap pressed glass. The lustre of the finish is therefore excellent. Vases are true to illustrations, and are supplied with nickel-plated fittings with screws.
IDEAL BOUQUET HOLDERS.
All Vases have splash guards to prevent water from splashing over. Each Vase has silver mounted detachable fittings so that the Vase may be easily removed for filling and washing. A spray of flowers in a cut-glass Vase adds both beauty and fragrance to the appointments of the interior of the car.

No. 491/6320.
BOUQUET HOLDER.
Size, 8×3½ ins.
Rs. 25-8 each.

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Size, 6×2 ins.
Rs. 18-8 each.

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BOUQUET HOLDER.
Size, 8×3½ ins.
Rs. 25-8 each.
Rs. 7,00,000 ACCESSORIES UNDER ONE ROOF.
The Advance Motor Co.,
Chowpati—BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE." Telephone: No. 5121.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 19.

The western disturbance has given few falls of snow in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province and of rain in North Punjab. Rawalpindi and Drosh have had a quarter of an inch each. Weather is also feebly disturbed in Central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Few scattered falls in central parts of the country. Elsewhere no important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Rawalpindi and Multan humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Sawnpore reports 0.39in. and Jhansi 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual. Night temperature is nearly normal or above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ajmer and Jaipur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad but above it at Jodhpur; night temperature is higher than usual at Jacobabad, Jodhpur and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are likhtly clouded in Central India West and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in the north-west of the division humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the United Provinces. Weather remains unsettled and with the exception of Gujarat and Kathiawar skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th January 1922.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of snow in Kashmir and the Notrh-West Frontier Province and of rain in the North Punjab. Rawalpindi and Drosh have had a quarter of an inch each. Weather is also feebly disturbed in the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRI. THE 20TH OF JAN. 1922.

Station.	Temps. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temps. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total fall since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure from Normal to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (17th)	61.3	48.9	84		10.76	+4.16
Jask	76.1	59.2	38		8.71	+1.67
Muscat	74.2	66.0	78		1.79	+0.48
Do. (17th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	65.8	48.3	83		1.26	+0.82
Rawalpindi	53.1	38.0	109		0.35	+2.89
Lahore	66.6	43.3	94		0.74	—0.37
Hissar	73.3	47.2	65		0.71	—0.09
Ambala	70.6	44.8	82		1.16	—0.85
Delhi	70.8	52.1	65		0.21	—0.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra						
Mainpuri	73.3	48.9	47	0.02	0.21	—0.82
Jhansi	67.4	53.5	90	0.12	0.39	—0.25
Cawnpore	69.6	52.9	87	0.39	0.87	—0.04
Allahabad	76.8	54.9	69		0.88	—0.51
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobab	67.7	49.6	69		2.49	+2.16
Karachi	74.3	58.8	58		1.31	+0.84
Ajmere	73.2	50.4	47		0.08	+0.59
Jaipur	74.0	57.7	38		0.15	—0.44
Kotah	76.6	53.4	60		0.05	—0.48
Mount Abu	67.0	50.8	36		0.02	—0.44
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.4	50.1	58		0	—0.13
Dwarka	76.9	60.8	61		0	—0.10
Veraval	79.4	60.5	75		0	—0.34
Rajkot	82.0	52.0	67		0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	78.4	56.2	64		0	—0.37
Surat	82.9	58.0	68		0	—1.28
Ahmedabad	85.2	55.7	50		0	—0.18
Deesa	86.2	51.6	48		0	—0.19
Radhanpur	77.7	50.9	84		0.48	+0.05
Indore	82.2	55.3	62		0.34	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	55.1	39		0.05	—0.38
Saugor	80.0	54.2	63		1.03	—0.88
Hoshangabad	84.1	59.0	75		1.91	+0.67
Khandwa	88.5	69.2	75		1.79	+0.77
Akola	89.4	62.9	59		2.20	+0.79
Amraoti	85.5	60.6	60		0.16	—1.24
Nagpur	85.0	67.9	56		3.56	—0.97
Chanda	85.3	61.4	74		1.11	—0.04
Raipur	84.7	57.1	65		0.65	—.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.8	68.7	75		5	—2.56
Ratnagiri	83.5	65.4	69		2.39	—2.48
Harnargao	84.2	69.4	85		1.34	+0.14
Karwar	87.5	67.9	96		1.17	—2.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.6	57.2	49		0.54	—2.40
Aurangabad	84.8	54.5	47		0.91	—2.37
Poona	86.5	56.2	64		0.18	—1.01
Sholapur	86.5	60.9	53		0.80	+0.61
Bijapur	83.4	60.5	59		0.34	+0.14
Belgaum	84.5	55.5	75		0.31	+0.41
Aurangabad	84.8	61.6	55		1.26	+0.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.5	60.5	73		2.44	+2.61
Hyderabad	80.9	60.4	81		0.75	+0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	71.2	73		1.21	—2.21
Calicut	86.0	71.7	77		4.98	—1.42
Cochin	88.2	71.6	75		4.97	—2.35
Colombo	90.2	69.7	82		9.47	—10.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.8	64.1	2		3.50	—3.72
Bellary	85.3	59.9	79		4.86	+1.32
Cuddapah	87.6	64.4	71		3.17	—1.46
Madras	84.4	68.1	83		9.59	—10.46
Pamban	82.1	68.4	86		4.73	+1.44
Coimbatore	85.6	66.8	78		5.81	+0.56
Trichinopoly	87.6	66.1	77		5.59	—2.53
Nungapatam	81.1	69.8	77		18.06	—13.91

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

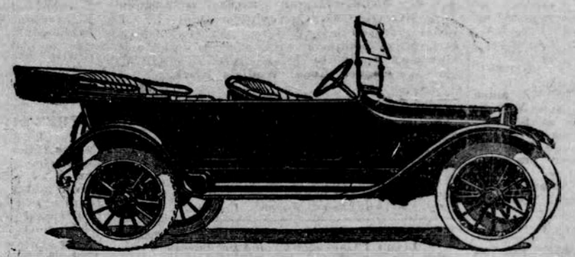
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan. 19th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.840
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	"	68 3
Dew Point	"	64 9
Relative humidity of Air ...	"	0.710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)...	"	5 2
Maximum temperature of Air ...	"	81.8
Minimum do do	"	69.3
General direction of Wind		N.NE.NW.NNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Mean amount of Wind ...	miles	152

This Week—A Splendid Opportunity of our Special Double Feature Programme!
(1) THE "INVISIBLE RAY"
THE WORLD'S WONDER SERIAL
AND
(2) THE "EDDY DUO"
WORLD'S UNIQUE AND MARVELLOUS TIGHT WIRE ARTISTS IN AMAZING FEATS.
No Rise in Prices. No Rise in Prices.
THE "STAR" CINEMA
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 5 Shows—Commencing 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
USUAL POPULAR PRICES—Box (to seat 4) Rs. 8, Sofa Rs. 2, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Reserved Re. 1, As. 12, 6 & 3.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. Dodge Brothers will announce on 1st February 1922 a substantial reduction in the prices of their cars effective from 1st January 1922
SOLE AGENTS:—
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ld.,
16, NEW QUEENE'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—THE MALL, LAHORE.
Agencies at:—POONA, SECUNDERABAD, ETC.
Telegrams:—"CYCLOSTER," BOMBAY. Phone No. 483 & 2525.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati-speaking GRADUATE for a local High School. Apply Box No. 7611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2569
A

WANTED—A POLITICAL PRIVATE SECRETARY for a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Should also know typing. Apply to Box No. 7614, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2568
A

WANTED—Persons with good experience in motor accessories. Apply stating experience to Box No. 7612 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2565
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Capable TYPIST for permanent pensionable post on Rs. 60-5-100-6-160. Apply personally to GUJARAT TRANSLATION TO GOVERNMENT, P. W. Secretariat.
C11932
A

WANTED—AGENTS to stop drink habit Alcoholine, an infallible Indian Remedy for Alcoholism and resultant disorders. Peters and Patrick, 750, Kumbharwada, Dadar, Bombay.
R2587
A

WANTED—A TUTOR GUARANTEE of studying in L. C. E. Class to teach a boy of 13 years age daily for two hours in morning. See personally S. M. Dalal, 50, Meadows Street.
R2603
A

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER with previous experience. Apply with testimonials t. Box No. 7615, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2592
A

WANTED—A Competant CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Contractor business line. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 with good qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7633, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2565
A

WANTED.—A TUTOR for PRIVATE TUITION for three hours a day. Hindu under-graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 7623 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2549
A

WANTED—HINDU CLERK, knowing Typewriting English and Gujrati and having experience of Limited Co's work. Apply Box No. 7638, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2577
A

WANTED—A MAN who can make correspondence in English and also who can do the work of Type Writing. Apply Box No. 7631 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2611
A

WANTED.—Experienced GRADUATE TEACHERS for Science and French in a local Girls' High School. Lady preferable for French. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2607
A

WANTED—Experienced and Educated ACTORS and ACTRESSES for a Cinema Company. Good Salary to suitable persons. Apply in person between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at STAR FILMS, LTD, Arograph Building, Girgaum.
R2602
A

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. See personally 8 to 10 a.m., to PURUSHOTUM RONCHODDAS, Mangaldas Building, behind Mangaldas cloth market, Bombay.
R2590
A

WANTED—A clever and efficient WEAVING MASTER for a local mill apply sharp with testimonials and experience with salary required to Box No. 7644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2591

WANTED—A qualified OVERSEER for an Indian State near Agra. Must be well up in Surveying and Engineering work and able to look after irrigation work. No objection to a healthy Government Pensioner. Salary up to Rs. 150. Post pensionable. Apply to JUDICIAL MEMBER, Bhopal.
C11910
A

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or one experienced in Municipal Engineering Work. Starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications, and carriage allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 28th Feb. 1922 K. Dilvan, President, Municipality, Kolhapur. V. H. PADHYE. Secretary.
R11935
A

WANTED.—A WEAVING MASTER must be expert in erection for a New Mill to be erected with about 300 looms at present, situated in Gujarat. Apply giving full particulars as regards Nationality, age, Married or Single, past experience, where presently employed, Salary expected. The selected Candidate will have to join immediately. Apply Box. No. 7621. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2578
A

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Nasik Municipality on a salary upto Rs. 250 plus Rs. 30 as horse allowance per month till the end of October, 1922, with chances of being made permanent. An L.C.E. or B. E with experience of Engineering work and knowledge of Municipal Administration will be preferred. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 28th January, 1922. V. B. AKUT, President, Nasik Municipality. Nasik, 17th January, 1922.
C11918
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC and smart juvenile BUSINESSMAN (Hindu) knowing correspondence, typing, etc., wants a few hours secretarial or similar work. Please write stating terms to Box No. 7649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2609
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

1 ROOM, first floor, about 16 feet by 26, with electric fittings and sanitary arrangements. Apply LICHMORE BROS., York Building, Hornby Road.
R2558
C

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premises or owners Swatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
R2470
C

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Wallace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
R2531
C

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—FLATS, Napean Sea Road next to Sir Pherosha Mehta's Bungalow, facing sea, with Electric Lights, Fans, Baths, Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 325 to Rs. 600. Apply NOVROJI CONTRACTOR, C/o Mulla an Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R2573
E

TO LET—Matunga, G. I. P., near King Circle, "Hansraj Bhavan" ground and first floor for high class Hindu family.
R2605
C

TO LET.—A GODOWN or MOTOR GARAGE at Girgaum Back Road. For particulars apply to Box No. 7613 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2588
C

SHOPS AND UPPER STORIES of a New Building, beautifully built, available immediately. Apply at the premises. MAPEER & SONS, Oppt. Barton and Co., Kalbadevi
R2593
C

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMBUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
R2551
C

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED for single feminine, European Bathroom, or use of one. If possible separate entrance. Modest rent, No Board. Apply Box No. 7637 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2576
D

WANTED—A decent FLAT with three rooms and kitchen for respectable Hindoo family. Good locality. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 7618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2531
D

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow at Andheri. Three minutes' walk from station. High level, Pacca road, 2000 sq. yds. of land. Please apply.—KORA AND BHATT, Architects Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
R2526
G

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE 3½ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R11940
JA

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Hood, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R11941
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FOR SALE.—Belgian made metalaqque MOTOR CAR 4, cylinder 20 H. P. 7 seater torpedo body. Bosc magneto, Zenith carburator, complete with Electric light and Dynamo. Apply to F. B. KHESHWALLA, No 15, Hughes Road, Wadia's Block.
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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—Two Passenger Body, 15 seater, 1 ton "Chevcolett" motor busses. One Nash one ton chasis all newly painted and in perfect running order. For particulars apply to E. S. ALVAVS Opp. Dak Bungalow, Kalyan. Cars may be inspected on a days previous notice.
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R2587

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS. SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS. A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Jariwala, Building, Bombay, 4.
R2229
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FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNIC ninth edition complete with index 35 volumes. Price Rs. 350 or near offer. Please address. Box No. 7552 Advt. Dept., "Bombay
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WANTED—public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (7th Edn revised and improved) is, as INDIAN MIRROR says, "Excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Mati Lal Sen Lane, Narkeldanga, (B.) CALCUTTA.
L

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1908. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately, Gt. Western Bldg., Apollo St.
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R2282
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INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1908—Sound Training in Book-keeping and accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

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PIANO—An Upright grand PIANO, full iron frame overstrung by John Brinsmead and Sons, nearly new. Selling at a sacrifice. Apply Dauney and Co., 15 Meadows Street, Fort.
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WANTED—A TELEPHONE. One wishing to do away with the same should apply to DAMODER MOTIRAM SHAH, Jamchowdas Vallabhdas Mala, 1st Floor, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bombay.
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FINANCIAL.

A Limited Liability Company with a capital of about fifty lacs to work up-to-date Oil Mills in Cawnpore and other places under efficient expert management will be shortly floated in Bombay. Intending Investors to apply at once to Box No. 7619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED.—CAPITALISTS to advance loans upto Rs 25 lakhs, wholly or in parts but none smaller than Rs. 5 lakhs on security of estates in Bombay, best locality and good margin and reasonable interest. Transaction direct without any broker. Please write to Box No. 7622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDING ANYTHING?—We have best quality bricks in stock. For rates and samples write to:—M. ACHAL AND CO., 105, Parsee Bazar St., Fort.
R2522
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CHARCOAL.—Dealers in Charcoal requested to correspond with the MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS, Agents: The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.
RI1876
T

BEWARE OF IMITATION of our names by spurious and incapable men, and our old students. The original and only first class institution is RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
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WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India.
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GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable, New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10 visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
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Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Portable ...	220
Remington, 7, Rs 100, 2 Colours, 25 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer little use ...	125
Oliver 3 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1 Leather Case 140, 2 ...	150
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	190
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	205
Yost 20, latest, Brief little used ...	225
Oliver 9, 330, Brief, 225, Policy ...	220
Oliver 9, Brief American Rebuilt ...	200
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225 Brief ...	225
Remington 11, Brief, 225, 325, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION

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FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPAKAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 8 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
10866

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF SURPLUS.

AT THE

RED CROSS DEPOT.

(ALEXANDRA DOCK.)

AN opportunity to public and businessmen to buy at greatly reduced prices goods which include Hospital Equipment, New Clothing Invalid Foods, Toilet and Smoking necessaries, Games and Stationery and other miscellaneous articles of utility.
Sale commences from MONDAY, 23rd January, 1922.
R2571

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ONE DAYALAL RAVJI, one R. N. Ballik, and one HAMJAD ALLY URFE MOHAMAD NASIM KHAN, appear canvassing, in all parts of the country, orders, as our agents, on behalf of our firm, without our authority, and so our firm is not responsible in any way for their acts.

RANCHHODDAS HARKISONDAS & BROS.,
Manufacturers of High Class of Silk and Tussore Silk, and Embroidery Merchants.
11-455, Limbu-Sheri, Surat.
R2540

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, a few American Brand New Motor Cras for immediate sale. Apply sharp.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI and CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 8th day of December, 1921, a Call of Rupees two per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company at Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, on or before the 23rd day of January, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

By order of the Board.
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents
9th December, 1921.
C11639

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE prices of German Reparation dyes on sale by the Government of India have recently been greatly reduced
For lists of dyes and conditions of sale apply to
THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
New Custom House,
BOMBAY.
C11576

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Spinlus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11884

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 30th Day of January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September 1921.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for reelection.
(3) To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI.
as an additional Director of the Company
(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922 to the 3rd Day of February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.
C11928

BEST CROWN STAMPS,
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.

AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue and Khaki Colours.

48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLOURED BLANKETS.

48 x 78 in equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.
And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Cheapside Gali, Post No. 2,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT & MFG., CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offices of the above Company is removed to 321 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and all communications should be addressed to the undersigned, as Liquidator of the Company, at the above address.

(Sd.) B. P. GHARDA,
Liquidator.
R2539

TENDERS.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to January 24 for the sale and removal of the Y. M. C. A. Cooperage Hut.

N. DAS,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,
Wode House Road.
Bombay, January 19.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the Municipal Office upto 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 26th January, 1922, for the supply of bullocks on the following conditions:—

1. Age between 5 and 6 years.
2. Height (from behind the hump to the ground not less than 52".
3. They must not be bulls.
4. The working capacity of the bullocks will be tested at the time of purchase.
5. The Veterinary Assistant's opinion will be final.
6. The Tender should accompany 1 per cent. of the aggregate amount tendered for as "Earnest Money" returnable on tender being rejected. The successful tender shall immediately deposit 5 per cent. of the aggregate amount of his accepted tender, for the due filment of his undertaking to supply the bullocks.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th January, 1922.
C11915

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of Firewood for Cremation purposes for one year from 1-3-1922 to 28-2-1923 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of January, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer,
TA
C11934

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of carts and bullocks in E, F and G Wards of the Executive Engineer's Department and at Bandra Slaughter House for one year from 1st of March 1922 to 28th February 1923, or alternatively for three years from 1st of March 1922 to 28th February 1925, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) E. ANNETT,
for Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, dated 20th January, 1922.
N.B.—The Tenders should distinctly understand that no Municipal ground will be let to them for building stables thereon.
TA
C11936

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOPALDAS TRICUMJI hath contracted to sell to our client Mr. VASSANJI KALLIANJI OOKA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Manordas Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 604, New No. 5724, Old Survey No. 952, and New Survey No. 869? and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2957 and Street Nos. 7-9-11-13-15 and 17 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Mosiy of a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the property of Dahyali Kalidas on or towards the North by Manordas Street and on or towards the South by the property of Ladkibai Thakersey Visram.

Dated this 12th day of January 1922.
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C11933

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DHARAMSI MORA JI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Registered Office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1921.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
Mr. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, the chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th Day of January 1922, to the 3rd Day of February 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI and Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th January 1922.
C11927

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN at our client MR. MUSAJI VALLIBHAI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from MOHAMED YUSUF BALA MIYA KAZI. All persons having any claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or shed standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Alli Umer Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 803 New No. 7067, Old Survey No. 1888, New Survey No. 807 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6033, Street No. 258-262 and bounded on the East by Alli Umer Street on the West by Sweeper's passage on the North by the House of Tranjiwandas Keshavdas and on the South by the house of Mohamed Ahmed.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 20th day of January, 1922.
C11929

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4780 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of November, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DHARAMSEY MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

OCHHAVLAL HARGOVANDAS SHAH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 1,250 in the plaint mentioned with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st day of July, 1920, till judgment and for costs and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of January, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (standard time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CHANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of November, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C11938

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

BE IT KNOWN that the undermentioned property will not be sold by Public Auction to-day, but that the same will be sold by Public Auction pursuant to the directions of the High Court on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1922, by our client, Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver, in Suit No. 868 of 1921.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,771 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1984, New No. 9112, Old Survey No. 820, New Survey No. 5489, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2002, Street No. 12-16, Khetwady 9th Lane, Ward No. 2003 (1), Street No. 1, Khetwady 9th Lane, and Ward No. 2-3 (2), Street No. 18, Khetwady 9th Lane, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alfred Stace Dyer and Helena Stace Dyer, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jaiji, daughter of Merwanji Bomanji Wadia, and partly by the property of Gopi Kissan Radha Kissan and on or towards the East by the Khetwady 9th Lane.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for N. H. Moos,
Receiver in Suit No. 868 of 1921.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 5373 OF 1921.

MOTIGOWRI, widow of Manecklal Amritlal Dave of Ankleshwar in Broach District Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant by her constituted attorney H. C. Upadhyaya on behalf of herself and other shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation). ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MULJI BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Chowpati, outside the Fort.
2. MULRAJ KHATAO, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Wilderness Road, outside the Fort both of Bombay, Liquidators of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in Voluntary Liquidation.
3. MULRAJ KHATAO and
4. MORARJI MULRAJ, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Wilderness Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, doing busines under the name and style of Messrs. Mulraj Khatao and Co., Agents of the said Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
5. MULRAJ KHATAO, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Wilderness Road outside the Fort.
6. MULJI BHAWANIDAS BARBHAYA, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon. Court residing at Chowpati outside the Fort
7. The Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort.
8. TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort.
9. MORARJI MULRAJ, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Wilderness Road outside the Fort and
10. C. A. LATIFF, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chowpati, outside the Fort all of Bombay, the Directors of the said Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. ..... Defendants

To

The Shareholders,

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanga on the 23rd day of December 1921, Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this Suit has been filed in this Hon. Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff on behalf of herself and other shareholders of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., against the Defendants abovenamed for the following reliefs.

(a) That it may be declared that Defendants Nos. 5 to 10 had no authority as Directors of the said Company to execute the Agreement dated the 9th day of February 1920 with the Clause 14 mentioned in the Plaint.
(b) That it may be declared that the said agreement is not valid and binding upon the Shareholders.
(c) That the said Agreement may be cancelled and delivered up.
(d) That it may be declared that the payment by the 1st and 2nd Defendants of the sum of Rs. 2,006,412-8-0 mentioned in the Plaint herein to Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 being the Agents of the said Company was improper and unlawful.
(e) That the Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 be ordered to refund the said sum of Rs. 2,006,412-8-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the date of payment.
(f) In the event of its being held by this Hon. Court that Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 are not bound to refund the said sum either Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 or Defendants Nos. 5 to 10 be ordered to pay the said sum to the said Company.
(g) That the Plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the 13th day March 1922 has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) B. M. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1922.

Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

G11937

LOST SHARES

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER RECEIPTS for application money and calls in respect of 5 Shares Nos. 14975 to 14979 of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., in the name of Mr. Gokaldas Kisondas have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise Duplicates of allotment letter and receipts will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

R2600

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AUSTRIAN ENVELOPES OF DIFFERENT COLOURS On MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort.

15 cases each 30000 Austrian Envelopes of four different colours size 6" x 5".
1 case 2,0000 Austrian Envelopes size 6" x 5".

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES GRAMOPHONES AND 1 CASE GOLD THREAD. On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Coxdle Even and Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
Ex. S. S. "Trivethoe."
6 cases each 25 gramophones.
Ex. S. S. "Kashmir."
1 case 100 bundles 4000 ayrds Red Gold Gilt Silver Thread bearing the well-known Trade Mark "Sigar."
The above goods are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS FONCAR AND CO'S RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—
50 Tons Foncar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected thin teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
50 Tons Foncar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected Thick Teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
25 Tons Thin Teak Funderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
35 Tons Thick Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
20 Tons First Class selected Teak squares AB 10 to 14 feet.
100 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Thick Teak square mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Thin Teak Squares mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi 8 to 14 feet.
30 Tons Wallace Second Class Teak Squares Mark W R D above 12 feet.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
On THURSDAY the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand.
About 175 Tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares Marks MMK, HSM, BS, etc. above 10 to 15 feet and above 10 inches.
About 225 Tons Teak Gunderi 6 to 14 feet and 10/12 inches.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 21st January 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND ELECTRIC FANS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jal Virji proprietor of the Victoria Motor Works and Carriage of Girgaum.
Drills, (Drilling Machine) vices, spark plugs, Jacks, Lubricating guns (syringe) Boyce Motor meters, high power carbon remover.
On account and risk of Mr. S. M. Achari 12 pieces 110 volts D. C. 9 ins. table fans
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SHOPS AT ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET AND LOHAR STREET
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNET and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction on the spot.
8 newly constructed shops at Arthur Crawford Market and 3 shops at Lohar St. (Pork Market).
The pork shops will be sold at 8 a.m. (B.T. and the A. C. Market shops at 9 a.m. (B.T.
A deposit of (3 three months rent will have to be paid by the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st January 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured pieces goods one iron safe on stand etc.,
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083

NOTICE.

THE sale of s. s. "Accra" which was to take place on Monday the 23rd January 1922 is postponed till further notice.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 12½, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 621.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SILK SHOP.
By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Salebhai Shaikh Tyabbhai Kothari and others Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th day of January 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Insolvent's shop at Chhipi Gali, opp. Mooljee Jetha Market, the following:—
One big lot of China Silk, Sarees, Paj Pieces, Silk Shirting, Silk Rolls Paj, Silk Jaffer, Chicken Gaj, Silk Handkerchiefs, Sarees Borders, Show cases, Cupboards, tables, clock, bench, etc., etc
A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, AT CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION OPP. WEST END CINEMA IN THE SHOP OF IMPERIAL DYEING CO.
On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant January at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Messrs. VORA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of January at the above place, by order of Messrs. Adum and Co., and on account and risk of their partners who are closing their business of furniture shop comprising made to order household and the office furniture such as single and double door almirah, rocking chairs, drawing room suits bench wood sofa arm and armless chair, leather lounge sofas, etc., etc.
One Safe with stand
The furniture is in view at the above place.
A deposit 25 per cent. will be requirede at the time of sale and the delivery should be taken by the next day

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st January 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 4409.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Mahomed" Building, above Messrs. John Robert and Co's show Rooms, 204 Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made to order office and household furniture, etc., comprising writing tables, roll top writing desks, large partition screens, Oliver typewriter, arm and armless chairs, revolving office chairs, dining table, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, marble top tables, fancy oiled top teapoys, tapestry fitted hall suites, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron beds sofa, mirror door almirahs, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washstand tables, clothes and gown presses, rich glass and porcelainware, etc.
The property of D. Raphael, Esq., of Messrs. Raphael Bros., proceeding China and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO
Auctioneers
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Hassanali Mahomedalli the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale referred to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 30th November, 1920, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 8th February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, originally of Pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement 509 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/7293 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under L Ward No 2490 (3) and Street No 451 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Haji Hassam Haji Sulleman on or towards the West by the property of Bhagwati Sitaram, Singhani on or towards the South by partly by the property of Tarchand Jasodanand and on or towards the North by the property of Manchersha Dhanjibhai Ready money.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st Jan. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genunine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
Second Instalment Episodes 4, 5, 6.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AUCTION SALE.

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
"Bran Pie"
Matinee Tomorrow Sunday at 5-30 p.m.
"Afgar"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-morrow Sunday at 9 30 p. m.
Bombay Sympony Orchestra
Fourth Concert.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
WHICH APPEALS TO YOU?
MILLIONS OR LOVE?
Do you allow your Daughters to read Novels? What effect did the lurid tales of Romance that Fortuna read have on her life? What made her such a little pessimist, and what caused her to change her mind?
See all these things for yourself in the cart-appealing Comedy-Romance.
"CASTLES IN THE AIR"
In which the Girl with the Bewitching Smile CHARMING
MAY ALLISON
Plays the Loveable little Heroine.
A "Metro" Story rich in Humour and rare in Romance with Laughs and a Tear or two.
THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.
Scenes of the great Sporting event at Calcutta.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30; 6-30; 8 15 & 10 p. m.
Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.
MARSHALL NEILAN'S
Mastodonic Mobilization of Motion Picture Marvels;
GO AND GET IT
in 6 Reels.
Hair-raising, Dea hedefying Aeroplane Stunts!
PATHE GAZETTE.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD. present
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
in
the Wild Anmil Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by heir ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.
THIS WEEK
First Two Episodes!
1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.
Wild Animals in this serial Lions; Leopords: Elephants: Crocodies: Girafies: Zebras Apes: Monkeys: Hyenas: Camels: Wild Boars: Macams.
ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL CONCERTS
By
Mr. MANGESERAO TELANG
FAMOUS "BEEN" and "SITAR" PLAYER
Practical Demonstration of 15 noted ancient Rags (three Rags in each concert)
PROGRAMME:—

Sat. 21st January 1922	9-15 p. m,	10-45 p. m.
Sun. 22nd "	4 "	—5-30 "
Wed. 25th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Fri. 27th "	9-15 "	—10-45 "
Sun. 29th "	8 a. m.	—9-30 a. m

TICKETS:— Front two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 15 for season or Rs. 4 for concert
—Back two Rows (20 chairs)—Rs. 10 for season or Rs. 3 for concert.
ADMISSION:—limited to 40 persons only preference being given to season-ticket holders
PLACE:—Saraswat Co-operative Hall, near Gamdevi Temple, Gamdevi.
PLAN open for inspection at Royal Trading Co., Opera House Tram Terminus,
Where tickets will also be on sale.

Repeated for One Week More
By Special Request!
A SUPERB INDIAN RELIGIOUS FILM!
Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week a grand indian religous Photo-drama.
"Sant Sakubai"
"Sant Sakubai"
"Sant Sakubai"
The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.
Every devoted and religous minded man, woman and child ought to see this Indian Masterpiece Drama. It is brimful of devotional fervour, and shows in a very lucid and interesting manner how we can lead pure and holy life by true prayer.
"Sant Sakubai"
A Comedy in the Programme.
The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.
Five Shows To-day; 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-15; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH PICTURE!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-Night and this week a magnificent Vitagraph Photodrama
The Winchester Woman
The Winchester Woman
The Winchester Woman
(6 reels—6,000 feet).
Featuring the pretty, adoarable Star
ALICE JOYCE
ALICE JOYCE
ALICE JOYCE
A Drama of a young and pretty, wife who coming under the frowns and displeasures of Dame fortune finds that every Act of her is misconstrued and misunderstood!
The Winchester Woman
She, although innocent, yet retired to a secluded village to be free from the stare of all, yet there too fate, sent a man, who left no stone unturned to persecute her. But see, how she foiled all his attempts to snare an unsuspecting sweet girl
THE WINCHESTER GIRL
with the winsome
ALICE JOYCE
in the stellar role
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

SHORTLY SHIFTING TO CHURNEY ROAD.
Old Stephens Premises
opp. Albless Baug
Last Week
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
—MASTAN TANK—
New Nagpada (Byculla,)
—DailyAT 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)—
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5. 30 p. m.
Wrestling Matches on Sunday
Matinee Show only

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week mor
"Raja Bhartrahari"
The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News,

NEXT WEEK
A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ

TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p m
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
OF
WESTERN INDIA
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FEBRUARY 1922.

Gentlemen's Single
Gentlemen's Doubles
and
Ladies & Gentlemen's Doubles

The above Tournament will commence on Monday 20th February. Entries close 16th February 1922.
Full particulars can be obtained from the under ign d.

H. G. SALE,
Honorary Secretary,
FOR LAWN TENNIS,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.
Prices on application.
PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,
314, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of
Horlick's Malted Milk
is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	10 25
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 20
April	..
May	10 16
June	..
July	10 05
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	9 66
Nov.	..
Dec.	9 47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	18 02
May	18

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	120
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	noon cal
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 65
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	19 25
New York 11 a.m. March	17 39 17 49
(As known in Liverpool at... May	17 05 17 17
closing time.) July	16 67 16 78
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16 43 ..
July	16 11 ..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	10 24
February	10 18
March	10 18
April	10 14
May	10 12
June	10 07
July	10 04
August	9 93
September	9 78
Oct.	9 64
November	9 54
December	9 48

Tone :— Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	17 75
February	17 80
March	17 90
April	18 00
May	18 05
June	18 20
July	18 30

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth : Fair sales.
Yarns:—Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 17th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 60
" " Fully Good	7 10
" " Fine	7 60
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 15
" " " Fully Good	8 65
" " " Fine	9 15
" Broach, Good	8 75
" " Fully Good	9 25
" " Fine	9 75
" Scinde, Good	6 50
" " Fully Good	7 00
" " Fine	7 50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	11,000
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York March	17 46
" " " May	17 23
" " " July	16 78
" " " Oct.	16 10
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 62
Futures at New Orleans May	16 21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 17th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	55 1/
Bar Silver spot	35
" 2 months hence	34 7

Closing Tone of Silver:—China banks sold. India buying.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	/2
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 18/

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.

THE
Standard Petrol Lighting Set.
300 Watts. 9 Amp.
30 Lights of 1o/16 C. P.
Price Rs. 1,000.
Write to
Pragji Dharamsee & Co.,
DEALERS IN
CHEMICALS, MILL STORES
AND
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES.
96, Oswaji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telegram : Sulphur. Telephone : 3050. 3417.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65 3/16
Copper Braziers	£ 92 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sueet	£ 16 1/4
India 7p.c. Loan	£ 105

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 78 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 1/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	58 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	51 1/2
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	13
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	10 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	20/6 21

Tone.—

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 17th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-64 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	..
BARLETTA RUSSO 62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb Sellers	45/3
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid buyers	45/9
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb	..
Value	49/6

Wheat dull in U.K. good coutinental trade.
Toue :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 7/8
Hongkong	£102
National	£ 38

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan, 17th.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21/3

Tone :—Holders are firm demand is slow

New York, Jan. 19th.

Deman Bills	Mutu'ated

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 19th.

On London in Paris	51 48
In Germany	96 75
In Italy	805 0

TINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	26 85
Amsterdam	11 52
Switzerland	21 72

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Mid. American Spot	10 45
Sakellaridis	19 00

DISCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Jan. 17th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/ 6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4

Silver 34 7/8 Barley steady little support.

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	165 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb. Sellers	17 7/8

Market opened steodier higker prices asked slow demand.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April	28 5 8
Months	Paid
Buyers etc-May-Augt.	28 7/8

Tone-Paid.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-38 Bombay, Jan. 18th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 23/32
Bank Demand	1-3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/32
Fcs, Demand	335
American Dollars	363
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shangai	271
Japan	1701/2
Singapore	176

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19th.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York Mar.	17 77 17 64
May	17 41 17 29
July	16 96 16 83
Oct.	16 33 16 23

Liverpool, Jan. 19th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. Mar.	10 15 10 20
May	10 13 10 16
July	10 08 10 09
Oct.	9 76 9 71

London, Jan. 19th.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 7/8 Dull
Bar Gold	4/18 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 20.

To-day 12 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened at Rs. 452½ for Fully Good M G Broach April-May and declined till Rs. 449. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 452 and Rs. 450 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 450. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 448. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 449 and closed at Rs. 447½. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 372 and after touching Rs. 373¼ remained Rs. 371 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 382 and advancing till Rs. 384 was Rs. 381 at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal was Rs. 312 for December-January and Rs. 314 for March nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. There was a fairly good inquiry for high class cotton and about 10,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 28th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	447 1/2
" " Bengal Dec/Jan.	314
" " " March	314
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	369
" " March	378

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 20th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	450
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	317
" " " March	319
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./Jan.	371
" " " March	381

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 20th.

Description	Super-Fine F, Good				
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	..	..	352	327	307
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	395	380	365	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	..	425	410	395	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	..	410	395	380	..

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th Jan, 1922

Cotton	21,113 Bgs
Wheat	15,784 Cwt
Linseed	Nil "
Rapeseed	116 "
Gingellyseed	3,764 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	8,803 "
Castorseed	90 "
Rice	28,735 "
Myrabollams	907 "
Cottonseed	17,313 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2
Jowar	223 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	59
Bajra	3,691 "
Coal	700 Tons

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained dull and quiet during the past week. There has been no activity in any section, and with the exception of a little retail demand, business in the bazaar has been more or less at a standstill some merchants have been passing days without the sale of a single piece, and even the pursuation of brokers has been of no avail in inducing buyers to purchase cloths of Lancashire make. Upcountry buyers do not seem to be anxious to replenish supplies and prefer to watch the developments of the trade. The sister markets of Karachi and Calcutta are also reported to be easier, and several cloths can be had there at rates cheaper than the Bombay market.

Manchester Grey Shirtings have been easier in sympathy with the decline on the other side in Grey Jaconets values have declined by two rupees per piece since the last fortnight, due especially to the arrival of goods against lower priced purchases in face of the absence of demand. Grey Drills have remained nominally steady, but the correct rates have not been tested in the absence of enquiry. In White Mulls some needy sellers have been anxious to accept very low prices. Greaves Cotton and Co's. No. 1500 White Mulls similar to No. 88 of Rallis has been offering in the bazaar at Rs. 9-10-0 per piece without finding buyers, nainsooks have been neglected.

The Manchester Market has has shewn signs of weakness. The makers are in need of work and in order to keep their looms running, are obliged to accept very low rates. The demand from other centres has also been restricted. The employers are now thinking of a further reduction in the wages but in order to stabilise the market atleast for two months, a proposal has been made to the operatives requesting their concurrence in an arrangement to shorten from three to one month the period of notice on which either side may ask for a revision of rates of wages. Some Manchester Shippers are said to have bought a few lots on their own account, the lower rates being a temptation to them to go in for forward business in their standard cloths.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan. 4th.

Fine Australian Beef Tallow	44
" " Mutton "	44
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Quiet

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	as.	P.
Ralli's Farl No. 2000	29	37½	15	0	0
" 10000	45	"	18	0	0
" No. 33000	45	"	17	0	0
" " 2800	37	"	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	29	"	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse No. 2310	43×39				
	44×38½				
Dewhursts BBB	38×38½		23	8	0
" BB	39×38 1/2		20	0	0
" " Rupee No. 5	38×38½				
Bates' No. 12828	41×37½				
Bombay Co.' s No. 2580	44×38				
" No. 1500	39×37½/38		15	0	0
" No. 5600	38×37½/38				
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/38				
" " 4462	41×				
" " 1566	33×37/37½				
Forbes " 651	38×37½/38				
Lyon's Shunker	39×	"			

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragonfli	29×40		22	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 426	28×40		15	4	0
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40		20	0	0

GREY JACONETS

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	11	0
" " 18	40×22		7	11	0
" " 138	40×22		5	14	0
" " 636	44×22		8	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		22	0	0
H.B T.C. 40000	36×40		22	4	0
Ralli's No. 9880	32×40		22	0	0
Forbes' K-B. 100	33×40				
" 151	33×40		22	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19				
" No. 60	48×19				
" No 600	51×19		12	12	0
" No. 6000	56×19				
" No. 88	58×20		10	0	0
" No. 1270	27×18		4	12	0
" No. 818	39×20		10	2	0
" No. 1440	36×20		7	8	0
" No. 5852	42×20		14	0	0
" No. 2755	42×20		15	8	0
" No. 1703	52×20		22	10	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		4	12	0
" No. 119	37×18		5	8	0
" No. 229	42×18		6	8	0
" No. 33	47×18		7	8	0
" 1K/4K 38",43",48",	53" ×18		8	14	0
" No. 95	58×20		10	0	0
" " 66999	40×18				
" " 86999	"	"			
" No. 775	40×18				
" No. 875	45×18				
" No. 975	50×18				
" No. 615	"	"	9	0	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58×20		10	0	0
" No. 143	34×18				
" No. 850	36×18		11	8	0
Greaves No. 5000	37×18		6	10	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		5	4	0
" Nos. 61/8.	"	"	5	2	0
" No. 1900	"	"	4	8	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		8	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18				
" 95950/97970					
" Saraswati	38×18		10	4	0
" "Tipoo V/WWW	34×18		6	8	0
" No. 50000	"	"	7	8	0
" Nos. 33346/33350/33360	"		7	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28×18		4	10	0
Greaves' Nos. 30009/50000	"	"			
" No. 8000 T.B	38×22		7	12	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28×18		4	10	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	"	"	4	10	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"	"	6	10	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs0
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	235
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	810
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	90
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	12%	122
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	8%	38
Imperial Ban-	100	..	7%	50
" "	125	..	..	1350 x d
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	..	..	345 x d
EXCHANGE BANKS	£		..	20
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£ 78
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	16	..	7%	63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 13	..	33%	113
Mercantile Bank	..			
" 12 A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	25

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Fort	475	Nov.	50	760
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	690
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Mofussi Co.	400	Nov.	70	00
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	7 2
Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	805

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad DhokaRy	100	Mar.-Aug.	7 %	115
Ahmedabad PrantejRly	500	do.	6 %	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8 %	103
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	85
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4 %	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Larkhana Railway	100		4 %	55
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	56
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100		4 %	34
Pachora Janner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	50
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Sialkot Narowai	100	April-Oct.	5%	65
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	160
Sind Light Ry.	100		5 %	106
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9 %	590
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	4 %	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	10%	160
Andhra Valley O	1,500	..	4%	690
Adhura Valley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P Rs.	50	..	1%	56
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5	May. ct. Rs.		6	122/8
Karachi B 9	..	..	..	108
Surar Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25	785 x d
" P.....	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	88	..	2	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	130	2,735
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	320
Apola	100	..	5	90
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		80	1,235
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1667,8
Bombay United	150	..	25	945
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	1,100
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26	955
Central India	500	May-Nov.	210	4,45.
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	630
Colaba Land & Mill	700		40	2,550
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	290
Crescent	100	do.	25	580
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	1532/8
David	250	do.	20	450
Dawn	230	do.	60	350
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	640
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	1,000	May	75	1,465
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,850
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1 200
Gold Mohor	250	..	100	1 000
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80
Hindustan	1,000		140	800
Hyderabad	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1 500
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	12	1271
Indian Manufg.	1,000		100	760
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17	660
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	535
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1, 50
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1, 30
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	800
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	12,65
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	4700
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	135	2 800
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,25.
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	3,90
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	6900
Mayer Sassoon	100	do. ..	Nil.	800
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		400	765
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	£130	800
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	387
Pabaney	250	..	Nil.	285
Pearl	250	..	55	1110
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	4045
Planet Mill	100	..	5	305
Premier	65	..	10092	230
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	465
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	18500
Simplex	2 .0	June.-Dec.	100	84718
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100		Nil.	38218
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 400
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4360
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	1365
Tata O	500	..	5	14502
P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	..	6	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	76	21002
P	500	..	7%	850
Western India	1000	..	150	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	00	Oct.-May	10	74215
Back Bay Bath	50	..	650	nom.
Badham Press	70	..	10	10
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	25	515
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 25	125	..	..	145pm.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	16,75
B by Ice Mfg.	40		2	16
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	220
P	250	Oct.	6%	230
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	29
Bo. Electric Supply P.	£10	..	6%	164
and T. Co. Ltd.	£10	..	10	787
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	34
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	April	4	24
Empire Life Rs. 50	400	"	42%	425
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	28
Chemical Co. D	2sh	1 ..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	..	20	655
Katni Cement	40		44	130040
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	100	Dec.-July	7% 5nom.
P.	200	250	Dec.-July	7% 215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oc5.-July	15	227
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	30%	325
Kemp & Co.	200	Juy	20	975
Marcks & Co.	100	Juy ..	8	80
Mars and Price Co.	100	..	4%	84
Mars ane Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30	375
New Union Four Mills	100	..	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	350
Phi lps & Co.	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co.	1 000	Sept.	48	600
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10		4	29
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
O	75	Sept.	9	7614
Tata Iron Stees Co. D	30		80	23218
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Ord (NI)	75	..	..	9014
" Dif (p.)	400	..	..	190
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..	100 1pm.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80%	325
Tata Oil Mills	100		03	7114pm.
Western India Chemical Co.	10	..	..	5dls.

D—Cum Div. N—Nomina
B—Buy. E—Ex Dividend

S S Cracovia :—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Cracovia, 4565 tons, Captain Petris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naldera :—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera, 6793 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Jan. 20.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-1.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 27-15.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 90-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 90-6.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-6.

EXCHANGES.

B C rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 23/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 25/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 7/8.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet, steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 336.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 356.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 346.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 165.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 272.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 176.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 364.
London gold ready per oz, 98s.
London silver ready per oz, 34-14d.
London silver forward per oz, 34-12d.
Tone of silver—Uncertain, steady. Speculators bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound sterling. American Exchange, Dollars 4.22½.
Paris Exchange, Frcs 51.50.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 96.60.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 21.70.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.90.
German Exchange, Mrks 820.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 102/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

FINANCE.

Money is in good demand both in the Bazaar and the Banks. Short deposit rate is about 5½ to 6½ per cent. for three or four months' period. Call money rate is about 4½ per cent. The Government has altered its rates for treasury bills to yield about 5½ per cent. for six and nine months. The demand for money is likely to be large as our export business is very dull, and stocks are accumulating in the country. There is a stagnation of trade all over the world.

Exchange has declined by one-eighth pence this week, chiefly on heavy settlements for bullion imports. In the absence of export bills, the rates gave way. Yens bills are also scarce as the yarn market in Japan is weak. Wheat imports from Australia and Canada still continue although not on a large scale.

The figures of the balance of trade for the month of December shows an adverse balance of about Rs. 3½ crores against 9 crores in the month of November. It may be added that the import list includes railway materials and stores brought by the Government of India into the country. We think it would be a better plan for the Government to publish such imports or such exports separately in the interest of the trading community generally.

Gold was steady round about Rs. 28-2 this week. On Wednesday, the market was forced up to Rs. 28-5 on bears covering, but declined later on and closes steady at Rs. 28-2. The off-take is about 15,000 tolas and the stock is about 2 lakhs tolas.

Silver opened steady, but eased off towards the close on weaker advices from London, as the Continent has reappeared as a seller and India is the only buyer in the London market. The off-take is about 100 bars and the stock is estimated at about 2500 bars.

The Hongkong-London rate is 2/7 per dollar. Shanghai-London rate is 3/5½ per tael and Japan-London rate is 2/3 per yen.

SHARES.

The market opened weak and there was a sharp decline in the prices of cotton mill shares. Some of the hot favourites were attacked heavily by the bears with the result that rates were down by about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 in big shares. On the following days, the market rallied on bulls reappearing in the market, as the cotton muddle appeared to be tided over for the time being. There was bear covering on a fair scale. Dame rumour has it that the bull "coteries" have invited new blood for their operations as they could no longer continue the game any further. How far this state of affairs can continue remains to be seen. There is a feeling amongst the sober class of businessmen that even if the Board of Directors allow the syndicates to turn a further course, their ultimate collapse is inevitable, for syndicates which have to pay Rs. 20 lakhs a month to carry on their detrimental tactics can have no other result.

It is reported that there is chaos on the Stock Exchange in Ahmedabad.

It is not improbable that we may have to face a serious situation in Bombay and we would warn genuine inevstors to play the waiting game, rather than be let in, even by the half-year dividends, which are in some cases, larger owing to Stock Exchange interests.

Both the cloth and the yarn markets are dull with less enquiry.

In the miscellaneous sections, there is hardly anything doing and shares are almost unsaleable. Bank shares are steady at this level. Trams are steady round Rs. 121 on the expectation of a reasonable dividend.

The market closed easy with more sellers.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2735, Apollo 90, Bombay Cotton 1235, Bombay Dyeing 1667-8, Bradbury 1100, Century 955, Central India 4455, Colaba Land 2550, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1532-8, David 1550, Fazulbhoy 1465, Finlay 1850, Indian Bleaching 227-8, Indore Malwa 640, Kasturchand 1250, Kohinoor 3265, New Great 895, Pearls 1110, Phoenix 1045, Shapurji 382-8, Simplex 837-8, Swan 1365, Swadeshi 4560, Tata Mill 1450 N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 742-8, Bombay Burma 515, Bombay Burma N I

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. "Naldera" with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satyadev's lecture on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and Its Causes", Marwadi Vidyalaya. 6-30 p.m.

31st Ordinary General Meeting of the Akola Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at 320, Mint Road, Fort.

Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.

Opening of Public Hall at Nargole by Sir Thomas Bennett. (Special train leaves Grant Road Station at 7-15 a.m.)

SUNDAY, January 22.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at 6-30 p.m., the Gloria Church, School Hall, Byculla.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

Mails for L. Marquis and S. Africa per S.S. "Umsinga" close at 6-30 p.m.

G. L. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	2 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	12 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshwar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Hathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Past passenger	21 30	7 5

SANTACRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned General Meeting of the above committee, will be held, at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m., when all the members are requested to attend.

CENTURIES OF INDIA'S THRALDOM.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), when Swami Satya Dev will speak on "Centuries of India's Thraldom and its Causes."

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHAT-KOPAR.

To-morrow, (Sunday), Mr. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, (President, Nadiad Municipality), will deliver a public lecture, on "Swarajya and the Gujaratis," at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), in Sheth Dhanji Mawji's bungalow, when Mr. Jivaraj G. Nensey will preside.

YOUNG THEIST'S UNION.

There will be a meeting to-day, (Saturday), at 5-15 p.m., (S. T.), under the auspices of the Young Thiest's Union, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, when Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar, B.A. LL.B., will speak on 'Compensation of Emerson.'

"HOLY QURAN and MODERN CIVILIZATION."

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targiho Taalime Islam, Habib Building, Bhindi Bazar, a public lecture will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day, (Saturday), at 6 p.m., (S. T.), in the Committee's office, Jariwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (DADAR DIV.)

The members of the Dadar Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas are requested to attend at the Divisional Head Quarters (in Uniform) for a special Parade to-morrow, (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.)

KALIDAS AND BHAVABHUTI."

Under the auspices of the Sharada Sevak Mandal Dr. Gajendra Gadkar will deliver a lecture on "Kalidas and Bhavbhuti" in the Hira Bag Hall, Kandewadi to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.). Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the students of the Bombay will be held to-morrow, (Sunday), at the Arya Hall, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), to form a Reception Committee of the Fifth Convention of the B. P. S. Federation.

Intending members of the reception Committee should register their names with the Honorary Secretaries before the meeting time, or earlier.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum, 3rd Sunday after Epiphany (22nd Jan.)

Clergy:—English—The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A. Marathi—The Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.

English Services, 8-0 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Collections for curch expenses and poor.

Marathi service—9-15 a.m.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Keshom Malsey, Superintendent in the Cash Department of the Tramway Company, has made a report to the police that Nagappa Babu, a clerk in the department, had received Rs. 1.397 for electric energy supplied by the Company and had failed to pay it in the department. Nagappa has since disappeared. The police are making enquiries about the matter.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Ganpatlal Ishwarlal, a mehta in the employ of one Haridas Morarji of Kolhat, has reported to the police that at 5 p.m. on the 12th instant, a man giving his name as Ankarna came to his shop and represented that he had been sent by one Chitra Kantaya, a merchant of Secunderabad to take delivery of cloth valued at Rs. 500. The goods were delivered to him. At 8 p.m. on the 17th instant, a man was sent to the Bombay office of Chitra Kantaya at Bhangwadi when it was ascertained that nobody had been sent to take the delivery.

A PILGRIM'S SAD END.

Jung Bahadur Ramnarayan, aged 65 a native of Sultanpur, came to Bombay about a week ago to proceed on a pilgrimage to Dwarka and put up in the Hindu Dharmsala at C. P. Tank. About four days ago he went to the water-tap at night with a lamp in his hand when there was a sudden blaze in the lamp which ignited the pilgrim's clothes, and he was severely burnt about his body. A watchman in the Dharamsalla heard his screams and went to his rescue and put out the fire. Jung Bahadur was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the night of 19th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Jungh Bahadur, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI.

REMOVED TO ISSAPUR JAIL.

We understand that Mr. Govindji Vasanji, who was convicted on the charge of "rioting," etc., and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, has been removed to Issapur Jail in Ahmednagar District. It will be recalled that the treatment given to prisoners in this jail formed the subject of strong condemnation in the press subsequent to revelations regarding the same made by Mr. F. J. Genwalla, solicitor.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

FOUR ECCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged Bhaga Tukaram, Mahadeo Narayan and fifteen others with rioting and mischief on Parel Road on the 19th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Mr. Janai, pleader, defended accused Nos. 9 and 21; Mr. Pathare, pleader, defended accused No. 24; Mr. DeCunah, pleader, defended accused No. 1, and Mr. Kamlakar, pleader, defended accused No. 3.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.

After the evidence had been recorded, all the accused, on being questioned, pleaded not guilty to the charges.

His Worship discharged accused Nos. 1, 9, 12, 21 as there was no sufficient evidence against them. He convicted accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 22, 23 and 24 and sentenced each of them to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge, viz., rioting and mischief.

RIOTING NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL

ACCUSSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Chandra Sing Bhagwandas, Ramji Premji and four others were charged with rioting and mischief on Parel Road on the 17th of November last during the Prince's visit.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, for accused No. 2.

Edward Joseph said he remembered the 17th of November last. He was with the police and the military near the J. J. Hospital between 4 and 6 p.m. He saw accused No. 1 on Parel Road amongst the rioters. The mob was throwing stones at the military. He noticed accused No. 1 pushing the crowd back. When the military came near, he saw accused No. 1, running into a lane. He arrested him and handed him over to the police. All the accused were in the crowd. Accused No. 6 was throwing stones and empty soda water bottles at him.

Deputy Inspector Bird of the Nagpada Police Station said on the 17th of November he was at the J. J. Hospital corner between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when he saw a big crowd throwing stones at the police. The mob consisted of about 300 persons. He saw two tram cars being stoned at. He dispersed the mob by force. Accused No. 1 was exciting the mob. He could not say by whom accused No. 1 was arrested. There were a number of persons arrested on the road and taken to the Dongri Road Police Station.

Prosecution closed the case as the rest of the witnesses were not to be traced.

The defence of accused No. 1 was that he was a landed proprietor. He had gone to Navab's Mosque to see one of his tenants and thence to his stable at Surti Mohalla. While going there he say a crowd and his arm was fractured by an assault from them. He was innocent and prayed that he may be discharged.

Accused No. 2 said he was going along the road. His cap was removed and he was assaulted by Mahomedans. He lost Rs. 30 on the way. He was innocent.

The rest of the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

After the evidence had been recorded, his Worship acquitted all the accused as there was no scrap of evidence against them.

RIOTING ON NAGPADA ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Esmail Peermohomed, (2) Ganput Ramji, (3) Dagdeo Khandoo and (4) Miya Gool Kafiuddin with rioting and house-breaking, causing damage to the liquor shop belonging to one Vithal Mahadeo to the extent of Rs. 3,422 on Nagpada Road during the recent disturbances on the 17th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Vessavewalla, pleader, defended accused No. 2.

Vithal Mahadeo, a liquor shop-keeper, having his shop on Nagpada Road, said he closed down his shop on the 16th of November last. On the morning of the 17th of November last he went there, but as he saw a row being kicked up he at once closed down his shop and went home. On receipt of certain information he went afterwards to his shop and saw it broken into. Five days after the incident had occurred he went to his shop in company with an Excise Inspector and called a "panch" and in the presence of the "panch" and the Excise Inspector he entered the shop and found its contents totally smashed up. The total damage to his shop amounted to Rs. 3,400.

Samuel Nissim, a Jew working in the B. I. S. N. Company, said he knew Townshend. He was with him on the 17th of November between 10 and 6 p.m. He asked him to have tea with him. As they were going along Nagpada Road he saw accused No. 1 going with a bamboo in his hand and there was a mob following him. He, then, saw the mob breaking open the liquor shop with bamboos. They went inside the shop and smashed everything there. Accused was standing on the footpath and had nothing in his hand. He got afraid and turned back towards the Parsi Statue. He knew accused Nos. 1 and 2 before the incident took place.

Issac Ezekiel said he recembered the 17th of November last. He was coming from New Bellasis Road when he saw accused Nos. 3 and 4 entering the liquor shop with bamboos in their hands. They smashed some articles in the shop. He got afraid and ran away from the scene.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that they were not in the mob on the day in question.

His Worship discharged accused No. 2 as there was no evidence against him.

As the accused No. 1 wanted to call defence witnesses, the case was adjourned till Monday.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the G. T. Hospital, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Genoo Murad, a boy, aged twelve years, employed as a domestic.

The evidence showed that at 9-30 a.m., on the 11th of December last one Abaji Gopalji a motor car driver in the service of Mr. Tarachand Parasram was driving his master's car in Nagdevi street. A Tram car was going in the same direction. The deceased came running and passed in front of the tram car when he came in front of the motor car. The driver, who was on his correct side swerved to the left to avoid him, but the right front wheel of the car struck him and he fell. The car stopped atonce and the deceased was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he died last night.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

The Bandman Opera Company is now nearing the end of its season at the Excelsior Theatre. To-night there is "Bran Pie," to-morrow afternoon we have "Afgar," on Monday "Sybil," on Tuesday "His Little Widows," on Wednesday a special benefit performance to Miss Madeline Rossiter, who is leaving India, and on Thursday the farewell performance, "Bubbly." Special attention is directed to Miss Rossiter's benefit performance. Few artists have made themselves so popular in this country as Miss Rossiter, and as this will be her final appearance in this country the theatre should be well filled on this date.

On Friday, the 27th a new company will make its appearance for a short season at the Excelsior in "The Queries." This is a concert party which presents a vaudeville entertainment in which the specialities are musical sketches. It includes performers who are well known in India, notably Douglas McLaren, late of the Banvard Company. Music and mirth and melody and dancing form the fare which this little company will provide.

THE EMPRESS.

Those who have seen the "Tarzan" films that have gone before will not be disposed to miss the latest "Tarzan" film, with which a commencement is being made this week in serial form at the Empress Theatre. In this film Elmo Lincoln, the original "Tarzan", is said to surpass himself. He returns to his first love, the trackless jungle, and in fifteen episodes he uses his superhuman strength and marvellous ingenuity to outwit his enemies in human form. Louise Loraine, in the role of Jane Porter, makes a very captivating girl of the jungle, and every episode is replete with jungle adventure. The serial presents in their native jungle lair lions, lionesses, monkeys, elephants, leopards, crocodiles, hyenas, jaguars, etc., etc.

THE EXCELSIOR.

"Castles in the Air". That is the title of the film which is the main attraction at the Excelsior. We all build them. And the little girl with the bewitching smile to whom we are introduced in the film is no exception to the general rule. Only she built them a little higher than most of us. She had founded her ideas of life on what she had read between the covers of "paper backs" and she was looking for a millionaire romance. She found her millionaire all right, but her little romance crumbled into dust, and poor little Miss Romance came to the opinion that the world is after all a very sordid place. But fate has real happiness in store for her in the end, and it is not long before she realizes that the real romance of life is far above that of fiction. It does us all good sometimes to have our castles shattered.

THE EMPIRE.

At the Empire Theatre this week there is an entertaining yarn of how a reporter on an American newspaper got a real fine "scoop" not perhaps in the fashion that newspapers usually get "scoops", but as the cinema producer would have us believe they might. In this case the reporter got the scoop, but when he returned with it he was rather the worse for wear and had thoroughly earned the office promotion and the bride who awaited him. He had solved a world mystery, he had climbed on to a train from an aeroplane, had boarded a steamer from a seaplane, and had confounded the knavish tricks of his enemies.

STAR CINEMA.

"Based on the Spiritual theory of Sir Oliver Lodge, and on one of the most fascinating mysteries of the explosive science, that has not yet been dealt with on the screen, is a serial photo-play, just released by the Frohman Amusement Corporation—"The Invisible Ray."

In the depths of a blazing mine, the opening scene shows Richard Haldane, noted explorer, making a desperate escape from the crash with a curious Iron box clutched tightly to his side. The metal chest containg the "Invisible Ray," for centuries the puzzle of science, and powerful enough to shatter an entire city to bits, when exposed to utter darkness.

By a strange streak of fortune, the keys to the box fall into the hands of "Mystery," a part played by the plucky Ruth Clifford, whose life from that moment is a racking session of torture and trial at the hands of a villanous band of "Crime Creators," who try to force the keys from her by every fiendish device at their command, but are foiled time and again by the red-blooded hero and lover of the girl, Jack Stone, played by Jack Sherrill.

A faint idea of the wonder and wizardy of the picture can be gleaned from the fact that 124 hazardous feats unparalleled in filmdom are performed, one of them a remarkable dive into the sea from an Aeroplane going 80 miles an hour and 300 ft. in the air, and another a 16 ft. leap from the steering wheel of one auto to the wheel of another.

Side by side with "The Invisible Ray," the management of Bombay's Newest Picture Palace—"The Star Cinema," have secured for their patrons, a side attraction of the amazing feats of Eddy Duo—the Unique and marvellous Tight Wire Artists, in which the Wonderful "Flip Flap" Somersaults is screened.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers again present this week the superb Indian Photoplay 'Sant Sakhoobai" produced by the Hindusthan Film Manufacturing Company. The programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present tonight and this week a superb Vitagraph photo-drama "The Winchester Woman" (5 Reels—6,000 feet) featuring Alice Joyce. The plot of the story is very interesting, and the winsome adorable star portrays the role of an innocent yet much-persecuted young wife.

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

Mr. Mangeshrao R. Telang, one of the most accomplished exponents of the art of playing on that difficult instrument known to the Indian science of music, the "Been," has been persuaded by his friends and admirers to give a few public concerts. We published a sketch of Mr. Telang's career in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 25th ultimo. As will be seen from the advertisement appearing elsewhere, Mr. Telang proposes, for the present, to give a practical demonstration of 15 noted ancient Rags at five concerts, three Rags being taken up at each concert. As some of the Rags are fit to be demonstrated only in the morning and others at noon, one of the concerts will be held in the morning and another in the afternoon. Those interested in Indian music would do well to avail of the opportunity of hearing the "been" handled by an expert.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—So far as we understand the Defence of India Act was to remain in force for six months after the cessation of the War; and was to cease by the end of December last.

How is it now, that Mr. B. G. Horniman who was deported under this act, is still not allowed to return to India, whose presence at this critical juncture is needed much by this country? It should be remembered that Mr. Horniman was not tried for any offence before the courts of justice.

Will Lord Reading who is trumpetting to do justice to India, now do anything in the matter, though his predecessor had shirked all responsibility regarding the return of Mr. Horniman, on the Government of Bombay? Will now the Government of Bombay explain under what law he is still kept out of India?—Yours, etc.

ANXIOUS.

INDIA'S AWAKENING.

WOMEN'S QUOTA.

The 27th annual gathering of the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club came off on the 16th instant under the presidency of Mrs. Jaiji J. Petit.

After a prayer had been offered and the welcome song had been sung, the report of the institution for the year 1921 was read in the course of which it was stated.

During the year review, about 15 ladies enrolled themselves as members and 3 died their names being Mrs. Gajrabai Rao, Mrs. Champubai Dhurandhar and Mrs. Subhadrabai Elkhote. The meetings were held regularly on Wednesdays, holidays excepted. The attendance at each of these meetings was between 10 and 15. There were discussion held on social and religious subjects. There are about 35 members on the roll of whom about 30 are always present. This year, 3 more Hindus and 1 Punjabi joined as members. The total fees collected come to Rs. 96-a year, out of which Rs. 5 go every month to make up the pay of the tutoress. Thus, deducting Rs. 60 for 12 months and Rs. 25 more peon's wages and the price of painting materials, there remains balance of Rs. 11.

The Committee are also thankful to Miss Uttarabai Vaidya for giving instructions in drawing and painting for the last 2 years without any remuneration. As a result, 3 candidates are appearing for the Preliminary examination in Drawing this year.

Mrs. Jhaverbai Lakshmidas, the Hon. Treasurer of the Club, holds in her hands Bonds of the value of Rs. 2 700 belonging to the club and Bonds of the value of Rs. 200 belonging to the Nanu-Manak Fund. A small amount for current expenses is lying in the Savings Banks of the Imperial Bank of India in the joint names of Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar and the late Mrs. Nandabai Sarayya. An embroidery class has been started and the expenses thereof, including the pay of the tutoress are being defrayed out of contributions.

Then followed the reading of the prize essay, and the distribution of prizes and certificates.

The President then addressed the meeting. In the course of her speech she said:—

"The object of starting such Institutions is always to draw out women, after their usual household duties are over, into an atmosphere of rest, where they can meet their equals, discuss various and current topics, learn each other's manners and customs and gain an insight into their main springs of action, to their great delight and advantage. The same atmosphere, further, brings about a state of things where women are mutually influenced not with a deliberate purpose, but unconsciously, as it were, although they have to guard against bad influences and assimilate the good ones. Men holding different shades of opinion, belonging to different countries, following different religions, and divided into several castes, have been meeting, ere this, on the common platform of business, trade &c. But the recent times are responsible for bringing together the women of India under the common platform of service to their country and humanity. There has been a sudden and a vast awakening in our land and it is a pleasure to find that women are taking their due share in it. The result is that women from all quarters of India have had frequent opportunities of meeting and exchanging their ideas. Such an exchange is bound to produce a state of mind where one may find something to learn, something to honour and something to love in women of different countries, castes and religions.

This Club has been doing very useful work for women during the last 27 years of its existence, and has become, as it were, a Home where their minds are broadened and useful knowledge imparted. It is a great pleasure to find that the founder of the Club, I mean the worthy consort of the great patriot, the late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade has been ever exerting to further these objects.

VENUS CINEMA.

AN ATTRACTIVE INDIAN FILM.

The Venus Cinema, which was opened at Byculla, opposite the Railway Goods Yard, some six months ago by the firm of Messrs. K. A. Shethna and Co., bids fair to be one of the most popular rendezvouses of all picture-lovers in the City. The proprietors have, regardless of expense, already put on the screen several first-rate films, among which are some of the best yet produced in India by the Hindusthan Film Company. One of the films—"Jerusalem Delivered"—which was screened some two weeks ago, was Italy's greatest masterpiece, in producing which over ten thousand horses and 35,000 men were engaged. The story takes us back to the period of the early crusades and vividly brings home to the minds of theatre-goers the struggles between Mahomedans and Christians. Another film which the proprietors are now screening is entitled "Pundalik." The theme is taken from the Hindu epics and it cannot but appeal powerfully to Hindus especially to whom the story of Pundalik is quite familiar. The film is yet the best produced by Mr. Phalke. Photography, art, imagination and a deep religious faith have all been interwoven with the utmost success and it is no wonder that it has met with general appreciation from the public. The story is that Pundalik was a gay worldly young man, married to a daughter of rich parents. The wife was a shrew and spurned the parents of the husband, because they were poor but nontheless deeply religious people. Pundalik sides with his rich wife and subjects his old parents to constant ill-treatment. Unable to bear this ill-treatment the parents decide to go away to Benares on a holy pilgrimage, regardless of the toils and hardships of the journey. Pundalik and his wife literally expel the poor old people from the house; still the latter implore the blessings of heaven on their wayward son before setting out on the journey with a sorrowful heart. Pundalik indulges more and more in a life of drink, dissipation and gambling and loses everything he has including his wife's rich ornaments to a common prostitute of the town appropriately named Kutila. When Kutila is sure that her grip is strong, she turns adrift Pundalik and his shrewish wife. Pundalik, inured to indolence, agrees to follow his wife to her parents' house, but destiny wills otherwise. After vicissitudes on the road, he is impelled onward by an inscrutable fate and brought face to face with Kukkat, an ascetic, noted for his ardent devotion in the service of his aged parents. Pundalik is at last made to realize that there is no higher service than the service of one's parents, and forgetting his wife, he sets out on the journey to find out his own aged parents whom he had not long ago callously expelled from the house. He comes across them in a forest and grieves to find his mother prostrate on the earth, overcome with thirst. Pundalik fetches water and ministers to his mother who is revived by the water and Pundalik then takes up his parents on his shoulders and sets them down by the river, where they all quench their thirst and proceed on their journey. They come on their way to the Dindir forests where Pundalik puts up a hut for resting his aged parents. In the meantime Pundalik's wife finding that Pundalik had not returned to her with the water, proceeds onward and is roused to indignation to find her husband devoted to his own parents. She parts with him in anger and returns to her parental home. But her father, being of a pious temperament, refuses to take her back into the house and tells her that her place is by her husband. Finally he sets out with his daughter in search of Pundalik and comes across him in the Dindir forests. There is reconciliation and the daughter-in-law becomes devoted in the service of her husband's parents. Both husband and wife are now very dutiful to the aged parents, and it is said that Shri Vishnu appreciating Pundalik's devotion, presents himself before him and wants to bless him with eternal Salvation. Pundalik prays to be forgiven until his parents who are resting wake up. Shri Vishnu subjects Pundalik to many tests and finding him implacable in his resolution appreciates it much more and confers a boon on Pundalik who prays the Lord to take up a station in the Dindar forests so that He may be accessible to all His devotees. On the site has sprung up the modern Pundharpur and it is a tradition of the place that before the devotees can pay their homage to the Lord, they must pay their homage to Pundalik and his wife. Such in short is the story, and so long as Hinduism is extant, it cannot fail to arouse the deepest emotions among the Hindus. The film is in every way worth seeing and must strongly appeal even to those whose nature is not of a religious bent. The fact that the film is set to Indian music of a high order lends it additional charm and produces an ecstatic effect on the mind.

"THE APOSTLE OF NATIONALISM."

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The birth-day anniversary of the late Swami Vivekanda, the "Apostle of Modern India," who did so much to raise the country in the estimation of the Western world, was celebrated on the evening of 19th instant at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjea, at Lamington Road, and the function was attended by a fairly large number of Bengali residents of Bombay. Miss Swarnalata Ghoshal and her father Sreejut L. M. Ghoshal two non-co-operation preachers of Calcutta were among those present. Mr. A. K. Sen presided. A son of Mr. Ghoshal and Mr. T. B. Sinha sang at the outset two inspiring solos in invocation to the "Great Mother."

The president then spoke briefly on life message of the Swamiji. He said he had the great privilege of hearing the Swamijee after his arrival from America and was at once struck with the persuasiveness and the incisive manner the great-monk of India told his experiences in America and how in a trumpet call he roused the then "Sleeping-India" from her stupor. He was born at a time when India was submerged in darkness as regards nationalism but as he grew up to be a youth the darkness gradually disappeared and denationalism began to "melt away" before his "*firy preacheings*" which could be compared with the scorching heat of the midday sun. He gave a new life to the country through his teachings and spiritualised the growing nationalism of the country. Through his religious teachings he always taught his countrymen to love "Mother-India." The seed of nationalism which he sowed in the country wherever he went, through his gospel of an earnest desire to uplift the wretched condition of the poor Indians had now grown into a big tree with many flowers and spreading branches under the fostering care of the great Mahatma Gandhi, who had also come to India to give her salvation. Therefore it was high time that India and Indians should cherish with high regard the memory of one whose noble ideal was "duly towards the country,—duty towards poor-brethren and duty towards all human-beings of the world." So it is hoped that inspired by the ideals of Swami Vivekananda the present-day India should march onward to attain the goal for which she has been striving, for the "Swamijee was a Great Apostle of Nationalism."

Mr. Sen then called upon Miss Swarnalata Ghoshal to deliver her speech on this occasion. Rising amidst cheers Miss Ghoshal reminded the audience of the fact that she and her revered father were the followers of the Ramkrishna-Vivekananda cult and she was very glad that she and her father both had been so kindly invited to participate in the meeting in connexion with the Birthday Anniversary of the Swamijee. The Great Swamijee had departed from this mortal world for over a score of years but people of India were now quite aware of the legacy he had bequeathed to them. Now, what was the legacy? It is nothing but "love for poor coupled with nationalism" and it was manifest in every writing of the Swamijee. It was he who gave a death blow to *untouchability* which caused ire to the rigid and orthodox Brahmins of the then Bengal. It was He who hit the stronghold of caste-system and broke its barriers and fetter which dwarfed the national life of India. It was he who made the spade work for Indian nationalism and dressed the land in such a way that Mahatma Gandhi who has come to us to deliver our mother country from the bondage of slavery, has now found the country quite fit and fertile for sowing the seed of true nationalism through his gospel of love,—the non-political movement, the non-violent, non-co-operation movement, which has been an unqualified and remarkable success in the country. It was Swami Vivekananda who in his charcteristic style called upon his countrymen "Arise awake, and stop not till the goal is reached." It was he who told the people to sink all differences between "big and small." It was he who told the people not to flout and insult the poor-brethren,—the downtrodden and fallen dumb millions of the country but to embrace them, to love them and to allay their hunger. And now we find Mahatma Gandhi also doing the same. It was a happy sign of the times that in India were born such two mighty sons who have consecrated their lives for the cause of the country.

Sreejut Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, then held a discourse on the life and teachings of the Great Swamijee. Sj. Ghoshal referred to the keen interest and popular enthusiasm of the Madras people who financed Swami Vivekananda and enabled him to go to America to preach Vendanteism.

Mr. Pores N. Guha then described a few important episodes of the life of Swami Vivekananda. Dr. Barrow, the President of the Chicago Religious Parliament told the Swamijee, "To ask you Swamijee for your credentials is to ask the Sun what right has he to shine upon us." The speaker recalled the fact that Swami Vivekananda went to America *uninvited* by the authorities of the Religious Parliament Commitee and had a little difficulty in having permission to address the Assembly.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and to the lecturers from Calcutta the meeting separated late in the evening.

TODAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

MIST 1
ZEA 2
VALLANCE 3

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP. 1 Mile.

THE COUNT 1
CHUMMY 2
FESTIVITY 3

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. I. 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

OLD SPORT 1
PIN MONEY 2
SUNLINE 3

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Div. II. 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

BATHURST 1
LIVELY 2
SOUTH NOTTS 3

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. 1½ Miles.

LATIFF 1
ROMEO 2
KARAM 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. I.) 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

SOORIA 1
AMIN 2
HADID 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. II)

GUN-RUNNER 1
ARBEED 2
RESOLUTE 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. III.)

GREY LEG 1
ALDER 2
HISTORY 3

CALCUTTA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow races:—

ALIPORE PLATE.—(Div. III).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Jazz Band 9-2, Paradise 8-13, Revue 8-13, Fiasco 8-12, Mignonette 8-9, Ethelwill 8-7, Grab 8-7, Cylarity 8-4, Highland Lassie 8-0, Nirvana 7-12, Maybole 7-12, Devas Vibe 7-12, Belle Etoile 7-4, Wardenstown 7-0.

THE BERESFORD CUP.—(Divn. II).—Distance 1½ miles.

Pistelle 9-7, Gentle Saxon 9-5, Black Poker 9-2, Spiderlegs 8-12, Aughnaclov 8-12, Official Mike 8-12, Queen of the Ring 8-10, Scottish Girl 8-9, Chert 8-7, The Brat 8-2, Niggs 7-0.

BOTELER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Wedding Ring 9-5, Divide 9-1, Hungary 9-0, Llansinfried 9-0, Little Coll 8-10, Jack 8-5, Maeklune 8-4, The Lark 8-0, Broadford 7-12, Allan Brig 7-8.

THE MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Unitoi 9-7, The Devil 9-5, Starshot 9-2, Christmas Holiday 8-7, Misri Lal 8-5, Good Health 8-1, Crenides 8-0, Limton 7-13, Quite Dark 7-9, Happy Iola 7-9, Princess Ida 7-9, Paragua 7-4, Maharani 7-0.

THE BERESFORD CUP.—(Divn. I).—Distance 1½ miles.

Picket 9-5, Gunning 9-5, Radius 9-4, Simoom Gift 11 9-3, Wilfram 9-0, Marsede 8-9, Coupled 8-9, Ugly Gosling 8-9, Rosey Tread 8-9, Durham 8-8, Soviet 8-6, Cape Clear 8-6, Laodicea 8-5, Flying Foe 8-4, Ronoevaux 8-3, Barsen 8-3, Gavrelle 8-2, Simple Simon 8-1, The Whip 8-0, Sole Bay 7-13, Golden Treasure 7-10, Demon 7-10, Porringer 7-7.

HOOGHLY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Galway Gate 9-10, Goldgainer 9-1, Nosthusweel 8-10, Belvedere 7-11, Kilrea 7-10, Pretty Girl 7-8, Pompano 7-7.

ALIPORE PLATE.—(Divn. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Fine Times 9-0, Queen of The Ring 8-13, Spider Legs 8-11, Robina 8-10, Reconquista 8-10, Victoria Cross 8-10, Sherwood Belle 8-8, Stepaside 8-8, Thunderstone 8-8, Fife 8-7, Pretty Margaret 8-7, Bill 8-7, Ozorina 8-6, Torchlight 8-6, Summers Hope 8-5, Glenart 8-3, Wanderer Lady 8-4, Winning Way 8-4, Rags 8-4.

ALIPORE PLATE.—(Divn. 2).—Distance 7 furlnogs.

Burma 9-0, Leven Bridge 9-0, Troop Leader 9-0, San Fairy Ann 8-13, Rose Lydia 8-11, Little Life 8-8, Hugh Roe 8-5, Smoke Wreath 8-5, Glen Lussett 8-4.

MADRAS RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The following are the acceptances for Saturdya's Races:—

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Arab Knight 9-12, Reuter 8-0, Orphan 7-12, Doncaster 7-11, Emperor 7-11, Markhor 7-10, Ornate 7-8, Sir Visto 7-6, Fusilier 7-4, Fairy Gold 7-4, Patrisan 7-0, Blue Diamond 7-0.

RENOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Salsette 9-12, Lookhman 9-9, Model 9-6, Special 8-9, Kingcraft 8-7, Isonomy 8-1, Link Leader 7-13, Frosty Face 7-11, Cornda 7-8, Fusilier 7-7, Napper Sandy 7-2, Marine 7-1.

ARCOT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Eagle Nest 9-0, Polyeasta 8-11, Miss Slasher 8-11, Good Day 8-9, Tasty 8-9, Sibelldelangton 8-5, Lock Ahead 8-1, Witch Doctor 8-1, Tanyam 7-12, Great Mogul 7-5, Missunderstood 7-5, Presteau 7-5.

BOBILI CUP.—Distacne about 1 mile.

Tote Monte 10-3, Japonette 9-9, Sandra 9-5, Warburton 9-0, Zanzibar 8-13, Two Gates 8-6, Soursop 8-1, Cassava 7-0.

JEYPORE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Fairie Knight 9-2, Max 8-10, Little Spec 8-6, Kapri 7-0, Fearless 7-0.

GUINDY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Grey Renard 10-3, Magdala 8-13, Cymbeline 8-7, Ornate 8-3, Mitigation 8-0, The Grafter 7-9, Silver Prince 7-7, Bowery 7-6, Long Boat 7-1, Bonnie Prince 7-0.

ESHER HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Miss Slasher 12-6, King Melton 9-3, Quite Grave 10-5.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TARUN BHATTARCHARJEE (Bombay):—Your letter would tell our readers nothing new.

D. J. SOONAWALLA (Bombay).—If your reading of the Stars is correct how do you account for the warlike races of India—Sikhs, Pathans, Mahrattas and Moplahs?

N. M. D. (Bombay).—The ground has already been covered sufficiently.

"A GRADUATE" (Bombay).—Electors who are Nationalists will vote only for Nationalists.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, January 21, 1922.

THE MAHATMA AND THE VICEROY.

If the Conference of leaders in Bombay has achieved nothing else, it has established the good faith of the Congress. The correspondence we published yesterday from Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista and the Secretaries of the Conference suggests very clearly that having been assured of the sincerity of the Congress desire for an honourable settlement, the Independents are now looking to Lord Reading for a gesture which will convey a similar assurance as regards the Government. Whatever Lord Reading may do, the nation will not be a loser by the Conference. For, even if Delhi, encouraged by the result of the debates on repression, decides to treat Lord Reading's speech of the 21st December as something which may now be ignored, the Congress party and the nation will gain by the support which those who have hitherto remained outside the Congress will indubitably give it. Mr. Jinnah's letter is nothing but a challenge to the Viceroy to prove that he meant what he said at Calcutta on December 21st. Should the Viceroy feel that in December he had said too much—or that circumstances have changed sufficiently in the month that has elapsed to warrant an affection for continued repression—men of Mr. Jinnah's way of thinking will have no option but to become Non-Co-operators. As Mr. Joseph Baptista said in the letter we published yesterday, in the event of Lord Reading going back on his earlier appeal, the Independents must decide to join the Non-Co-operators in prison. This welding together of the people is what repression has achieved and in the circumstances we are inclined to hail Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas as doughty workers in the Congress cause. We certainly owe it to Sir Sankaran Nair that his spirited imitation of an outraged bureaucrat has assisted enormously in clearing the air and the issues before the Indian people. From the intermediate position the Independent minority had taken up halfway between the Congress and the bureaucracy Sir Sankaran's fiery outburst caused them to retreat—towards the Congress. The Delhi debates have possibly induced a futher step in the right direction by the Independents. At the moment they are still in a position to step forward to act as a link between the Government and the people of India, but Lord Reading's next gesture will either occasion this advance or force the complete retirement of the Independents to the Congress trenches.

The events of every day, adding to the history of India's struggle for freedom, bring more and more into prominence the consummate strategy which distinguishes Mahatma Gandhi's leadership of the people. Every day adds to the confidence of the people in the great tactician who is their Dictator. But the Mahatma's tactics are almost childishly simple. His each action is governed only by a consideration of moral and ethical values. His superb strategy consists only in doing the moral thing—the honest thing. One might have fancied that clever and unscrupulous opposition should surely be able easily to outwit plan of campaign so simple. But the Mahatma and the people of India know better. There is only one possible strategy which can successfully reply to the strategy of honesty. The Government must take a leaf out of our Dictator's book. Let Lord Reading be as disarmingly candid—as utterly honest—in his next pronouncement as is Mahatma Gandhi in all he says and writes, and the Viceroy will prove himself something better than a mere clever statesman—he will prove himself an honest administrator with whom the Indian National Congress can make an honourable peace. But should the Government attempt evasion by would-be plausible statements over which mental reservations are writ large, they will have suffered yet another great moral defeat and the Nation's cause be proportionately strengthened.

Mahatma Gandhi has done something which no European statesman would or could do. He has broken all the sordid canons which have hitherto governed and soiled "negotiations." He has laid his cards on the table. He plays his hand for the freedom of India and the Indian people, and India approves his action. The representatives of the people will not enter any conference plotting to sieze upon suitable openings to extort more from the Government party than they have declared is their aim. Also, they will not suffer the Government party to enter such a conference scheming secretly to delude or foil the Indian people. Either possibility is ruled out by Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions we reproduced from "Young India" yesterday. India seeks only an "honourable peace." Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress have defined what the term denotes. India will accept nothing less. But never in the world's history has the leader of a people's struggle for freedom been more reasonable, more tactful and more genuinely, if pityingly, friendly to the opponents of freedom than is Mahatma Gandhi. He towers above Lord Reading to-day as might a god over a mere mortal. His very gentleness towards the opposition is infinitely more expressive of his perfect confidence in himself and his cause than any arrogance could be. All who attended the Bombay Conference have testified to the consummate tact and conciliatory spirit the Mahatma displayed—all, that is, except Sir Sankaran Nair! Verily, India has a leader worthy of her! And to those who realise how wonderful this India of ours is, our last remark must remain the greatest compliment we could pay Mahatma Gandhi. It was his spirit pervading that hall which induced Mr. Bomanji to doubt but that *all* the speakers at the Conference were of the Congress party and Non-Co-operators already. Whether Mr. Bomanji's vision will prove to have been prophetic depends on Lord Reading.

THE PUNJAB MISCREANTS

In his now notorious letter in connection with the Malaviya Conference, Sir Sankaran Nair refers to "the practically impossible condition of the deprivation of pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Dyer, etc." One is not certain if it is merely the legal difficulty that, in the opinion of Sir Sankaran, stands in the way of the Government of India accepting the recommendation of the Congress Sub-Committee, or whether moral scruples also prevent the Government from satisfying the demand. From the words used by Lord Reading in his reply to the Malaviya deputation the inference suggests itself that it is not so much the legal aspect of the step as the moral, or rather the political one, that vexes the viceregal mind and prevents it from carrying out the suggestion. Sir Sankaran Nair, however, appears to labour under the impression that even if the stoppage of pensions can be morally justified, the step would be a practical impossibility from the legal point of view. We have not scrutinised the service rules and cannot offer any definite opinion on the point, but from the way the Punjab and other provincial Governments have been threatening of late to cut off the pensions of retired Government servants, whose offences, if any, could certainly not have been more heinous than those of O'Dwyer and Co., one is justified in inferring that Sir Sankaran exaggerates the technical difficulty of punishing of wrong-doers in Government service. Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out the concrete case of Maulana Shaukat Ali, in cutting off whose pension, honestly earned, no legal difficulty has been encountered. In any case, if it be merely legal difficulties that debar Government from acting up to the suggestion, they should, as Mahatma Gandhi remarks, at least prove the case for refusal of the demand. The Government of India have not yet clearly defined their position and Sir Sankaran Nair's vague remarks have only still more clouded the issue. Both Sir Sankaran and the Government owe it to themselves as much as to the people of this country to find out and make known to the latter wherein exactly the rub lies. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that so far as Sir Sankaran is concerned he is honestly of opinion that any moral or political scruples should stand in the way of the just punishment of the arch-miscreants of the Punjab. All that is sacred in civilisation demands it. Humanity cries for it. Here is what a righteous-minded Englishman, a countryman of O'Dwyer and Dyer themselves, and a thinker of international repute, has said regarding the crimes of these men. In a communication addressed to the Editor of "India" on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy Mr. H. G. Wells wrote:—

> "I do not see how the British Empire can go on in India unless criminals of the type of O'Dwyer and Dyer are punished. Talk of "even-handed justice" and the rest of it becomes monstrous in the face of these exploits. A Government that cannot repair and avenge the evil these men have done has no right to govern a cat. Most Englishmen that I have talked to feel as I do the dishonour these insolent, disobedient and unutterably foolish servants have brought upon us throughout the world. But the majority of Englishmen now are greatly preoccupied by other things and India is far away. They do not know what these ferocious curs they keep have done for them."

The demand of the Congress Sub-Committee that the pensions of all the persons recommended by it for dismissal should be stopped is the minimum which will satisfy the conscience of mankind, and secure the ends of justice and India will not rest until this is done.

Notes of the Day.

Egypt.

After a silence lasting some few weeks, we have again been treated to cryptic reports from Egypt. These tell us little except that a crowd attacked a market for English goods as a result of the boycott movement. This gives considerable scope for conjecture—and we may safely surmise that the boycott movement has gathered some strength in Egypt. The casualties in this riot are set down as three Egyptians killed—not a particularly large figure and one which suggests that the Egyptian crowd in question so far from desiring to loot the market was possibly merely picketting it in force till an attempt was made to disperse the crowd. We in India have had painful experience of how an originally quite peaceful crowd may be fired on after being goaded by the police into the stone-throwing stage. But, however, we lose our way when wandering in the regions of conjecture, it seems clear that Egypt still has to perfect her training in non-violent non-cooperation, and is to-day probably only a little beyond where Bombay was on November 17th and not nearly as proficient in the doctrine as was Calcutta on the 24th December, or as Allahabad was previous to the latter date. Needless to say we sincerely trust that repression and martial law will only hasten Egypt's advance to freedom along the road India is treading.

Moulana Azad's Statement.

The statement we publish to-day in which Moulana Abul Kalam Azad tells the world of Pandit Malaviya's efforts towards effecting a truce is of interest as indicating the Viceroy's state of mind a month ago when he expressed himself as being anxious for a truce. It would seem that while Lord Reading was prepared to release all prisoners (including the Fatwa prisoners) as a preliminary to a Peace Conference, he could not see his way to arriving at an agreement as to the personnel of the proposed Peace Conference. Lord Reading's mental processes are not made very clear by Pandit Malaviya's reports to Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, since we see nothing alarming in the suggestion that the personnel of the Conference should be chosen if, as appears possible, the Viceroy a month ago was prepared to convene one and to release all prisoners arrested since the Fatwa cases. It is as though Lord Reading after swallowing a camel strained at a gnat. With Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's opinion that a Peace Conference might as well dismiss the idea of discussing the Khilafat question we are inclined to agree. It is certain that the present Government of India will do nothing in the matter. It protests; it is powerless. Then let us have Swaraj immediately and a *Swaraj* Government will give India's Muslims the satisfaction they crave for. As Moulana Abul Kalam Azad maintains, there can be no question of the Khilafat demands being abated. Provided the Peace Conference agrees to admit in unequivocal terms the utter incontestibility of the Khilafat claim (which is to concede it as far as the Reformed Government is likely to do or as far as a mere Peace Conference can) the actual Khilafat settlement may safely be left to the *Swaraj* Government of India. The only alternative is for Great Britain to bind herself by an immediate Treaty with India to insist on the settlement of the Khilafat question as India's Muslims and their Hindu brothers demand. The latter would prove the more speedy but the former, we fancy, would be safer. The Powers of Europe would find it impossible to dupe a free India even as the Reformed Government will not succeed in deceiving Mahatma Gandhi.

Bureaucratic Solicitude!

The hollowness of the pretension of the Indian bureaucracy that it is anxious to have as large an unofficial element associated with it in its administrative tasks as possible is well exposed in the attitude taken up by Sir William Vincent and other official spokesmen in the Legislative Assembly on the question of the establishment of standing committees to be associated with the different departments of the Government of India. The idea had met with the approval of the Joint Committee and in the Government of India Act provision has been made for setting up such committees. Yet Sir William Vincent and Sir Malcolm Hailey did not hesitate to throw cold water on the proposal on the preposterous plea that there will not be enough work for these committees and that even if work were found for them they would turn out in practice to be either too cumbersome to be of any use to Government or too exacting for the members to discharge their duties satisfactorily. Dr. Gour and other unofficial members had no difficulty in disposing of these thin excuses and laying bare the real ground of the official opposition, which, as even a child can see, lies in the holy dread the bureaucrat feels of profane unofficial eyes chancing to have a look behind the official purdah. Hence the talk of the "confidential" character of the questions coming up for disposal by the Departments, the inadvisability of throwing additional burden of work on the secretariat staff and so on. The democratic element in the Assembly may be congratulated on the victory it has won over the reactionary forces. It is a pity, by the way, that Mr. Samarth should have advanced the suggestion that the committes should be nominated bodies instead of elected ones. Mr. Samarth's ingrained horror of doing anything which was not contemplated by the Joint Committee is no doubt responsible for the role he played. We do not know if he will characterise his colleagues who voted for elected committees as "outlaws".

(Continued from Column 6.)

trajan "the situation is bad enough in all conscience," the glorious thing about it is the sense of discipline among the non-co-operators, and the amazing want of unity, the existence of angry recriminations and personal distrust amongst those of our elder statesmen, who had always presumed, westernized in thought and alien from the mass mind in India, to lead her onwards towards her political goal. Their gods are still the old gods, but ours do not remain the same. We are but too painfully aware that when we talk about redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, the Bania in the Englishman breaks out, and the "Times of India" shrieks! Stop O'Dwyer and Dyer's pensions, but "pension means deferred pay"! What can we say, we people whom religion invades all our life, to a race which can think of money even when it can have the chance of wiping out a national insult by one single act of imagination. Talk of the Khilafat! To the average Englishman full of the memories of so-called Armenian atrocities, the conquest of Moslem lands by God's people on earth, is a most estimable thing. It raises those poor Moslems to a Christian level, and incidentally, of course, tightens the British grip on Mesopotamia. When it has permanently done so, Lord Curzon will in a series of lectures to the House of Lords in his most presumptuous pedagogic manner explain how England did it solely to save the poor Arab from perdition.

And talk of Swaraj for India! H. G. Wells may cry out that "India is an autocracy without an autocrat. Its rule combines the disadvantages of absolute monarchy and the impersonality and irresponsibility of democratic officialdom." Let us certainly create a favourable atmosphere for a nice healthy talk with Lord Reading, and I suppose a few of his irresponsible democratic officials. But let us remember Swaraj is a matter which cannot be *conceded*, it must be *won* and there are some English people who say that if you pinch their pockets—the Khaddar programme—England will be tired out and allow us to win it. Let us wait and see.

L. G. K.

EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE.

WANTED A FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

"Between the Conference and myself there was perfect harmony inspite of differences of opinion.....It is undoubtedly true that I want the Government to be penitent, not in order to humiliate it but in order to set it right with the people."—Mahatma Gandhi's reply to Sir Sankaran Nair.

"And amidst all this verbiage one broad fact stands revealed, Mr. Gandhi does not want a conference which means that he does not want peace."

"Times of India" Jan. 17th, 1922.

So, according to the polite phraseology of an organ of Anglo-Indian opinion which some years ago used to self-style itself the leading paper of Asia, all that solemn explanation by Mahatma Gandhi of his position which by its sincere intensity and its burning eloquence compelled the earnest attention of even those ultra-moderates to whom Gandhism is political nihilism, according to the "Times of India," I repeat, all of it was mere verbiage—just that and nothing more. I have always found it difficult to understand the mentality of the average Englishman in India, but I have now come to understand why it is that many of us Young Indians have come to believe that the English people as a people are so stupid and so unimaginative that it is not worth while to while away time in understanding the mental processes which in the governance of "subject" races make them appear such political humbugs in the eyes of other European nations. What we have got to do here is not to convince the Englishman in India whether we want war with him or peace with him, we have rather to concern ourselves with the Indo-English, that curious type amongst Indians, a class which English education, as given by Imperial servants in India produced in the latter half of the nineteenth century, a class which will believe in India's past, in the existence of its rich treasures of culture and philosophy, if only an English Pandit would tell them that it was so. They really do not believe that they can govern themselves unless an Englishman like A. O. Hume can scold them into such a belief. They are English in outlook, English in ideas, English in their political perspective and therefore miles away from the workings of the mass mind in India. Sir Sankaran Nair is such a type. It is invidious to mention names but Bombay the most westernised city in the East, can easily produce illustrations in point. They have not yet rid themselves of the idea that the Hindu must distrust the Mahomedan, they do not believe that the apparent clash of communal interests in India will disappear as a result of their own efforts rather than remain in abeyance owing to a depressing pressure from an alien source.

The Mass-mind.

These are the Indo-English, in other words, such are the Moderates. They are the men who believe that this Diarchy, which will soon founder on the rocks of financial distress, can be made workable and could evolve into a genuine scheme of self-government, perhaps Dominion Status, if only political visionaries like Mahatma Gandhi—some of them never forget not to call him a Mahatma—and his Moslem lieutenants are kept in check by their friends, the English officials. Of course, when repressive laws are in existence they do protest. Latterly their protest has become so violent in words that some of their speeches read like newspaper cuttings from Extremist journals ten years ago. But they have one creed—never to offend their bureaucratic Gods if they can help it. One can very well understand, therefore, the attitude of the more vocal adherents of the Western India Liberals at the recent Conference. They withdrew from it because they saw the futility of it. It did offend their creed. It was therefore correct to withdraw. The mass-mind of India as accurately interpreted by Mahatma Gandhi wants that Lord Reading and all the instruments of executive high-handedness which he controls should stop their mad career of putting into cruel operation lawless laws, before the non-cooperators can consent to a Round Table Conference. Well-informed publicists abroad are in no doubt as regards the English methods of limiting and hoodwinking the aspirations of a "subject" race towards full and unhampered freedom. It is the English habit, "it is the principle of the English in India" says Mons. A. Martineau, the former Governor of French India, while writing a series of well-informed articles on India in a Paris daily of repute "to keep under restraint when certain conditions arise, individuals who are likely to be a thorn in their side and to liberate them when such conditions change." This extremely able French Official notes how gladly Indians of position and talent and undoubted political capacity are seeking arrest and in this he sees the gravity of the situation. Like many other continental observers he is also not blind to England's wonderful inability "to understand the mentality of the people she dominates over."

A Favourable Atmosphere.

But let the "Times of India" talk. Its verbiage will be polite. That from Allahabad and Calcutta where the "Pioneer" and the "Englishman" claim to inform us of the attitude of all those Englishmen who either officially or non-officially love India as a trust sacred to them and as a White-Man's burden, that verbiage will not be polite, as usual it will be vulgar and insolent. We are not to mind that, nor must we abuse these Indo-English, in other words the Moderates, the best of whom have been shackled under C. I. Es, or manacled by the many promises which a clever and vigilant bureaucracy alone knows how to distribute. Let us bear in mind, that the only way to convert the co-operator into the non-coopertor, is to meet the violence of his angry words by the gentle persuasion of our argument, to tell him that inspite of the ignorance of the "Times of India" as to what Swaraj means to us, Mahatma Gandhi has accurately and precisely defined it, to tell them that although as in the words of Mr. Na-

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

NEGOTIATION ABOUT STATUS.

MR. CHURCHILL TO SEE INDIAN DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Reuter learns that the strictest secrecy is being maintained with regard to the negotiations about the status of the Indians in East Africa; but it is believed that little progress has been made so far, owing to Mr. Churchill's being immersed in the business of handing over to the Government of South Ireland. As soon as this is fairly completed, it is anticipated that the conversations between Mr. Churchill and Earl Peel, who is the protagonist of the European residents in Kenya.

After that Mr. Churchill will probably see the Indian deputation, which has been strengthened for the purpose of negotiations by the inclusion of East African representative, Mr. Jeevanjee, and the London representatives barrister, Mr. Polak and Colonel Wedgwood M.P.

EAST AFRICAN DINNER.

It is reliably stated that Indian demands have broadened to include, besides equality, that the voters' test should be in any written or spoken language instead of in English only; and also that there should be no reservation of seats in the legislative body.

In view of the position, considerable interest is attached to the East African dinner in London on January twentyseventh, at which Mr. Churchill will be the principal speaker.

TAMWORTH BYE-ELECTION.

A COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The bye-election in the Tamworth Division, Warwickshire, has resulted in a victory for Mr. Percy Newson (Coalition Unionist) with 14,732 votes over Mr. Jones (Labour) with 6,671. The vacancy was due to the death of Mr. Wilson-Fox (Unionist)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT POSTPONDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

The opening of Parliament has been postponed from January 31st to February 7th.

EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

NEW FEATURES OF ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 20.

Far from disappearing rapidly, like the epidemic did in 1918, influenza is spreading and has broken out in many new areas in the course of the last few days with neuralgic and rheumatic complications; sometimes presence of boils and abcesses is the feature of the attacks. The submarines at Portland are unable to accompany the Atlantic Fleet in its annual exercises, owing to the prevalence of influenza amongst the crews. The Municipality of Dover has prohibited attendance of childern at local kinemas and closed the schools. Ten per cont. of the teaching staff at Northampton are ill.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL ARMS FROM CHELSEA BARRACKS

THREE ACCUSSED CONVICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 20.

Three out of the five accused were found guilty at Old Bailey to-day, concerned with the conspiracy to steal arms from the barracks at Chelsea and Windsor on November 22nd.

Sergeant Roche, who pleaded guilty, gave evidence for the prosecution and was sentenced to six months' in the Second Division.

Two civilians were awarded one year's imprisonment each in the Second Division.

FACILITATING TELEGRAMS TO RUSSIA.

NEW STATION REOPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Copenhagen.—The Great Northern Telegraph Company has reopened its station in Petrograd for transmission of telegram between Russia and other countries.

GERMAN REPARATIONS TO FRANCE.

FIRST INSTALMENT PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Paris.—Germany has paid the first amount of thirty-one million gold marks, due under the Cannes Agreement.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

AFFRAY AT SHANDWIL.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Cairo.—Three Egyptians were killed and five wounded in the affray at Shandwil, in Upper Egypt, to-day. A large crowd attacked the British Company's Market in connexion with anti-British boycott. The Police fired in self-defence. Some Policemen and the company's men were injured.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Bellasis Road when he saw accused and 4 entering the liquor shop with [illegible] afternoon. Those interested in Indian music would do well to avail of the opportunity [illegible] bamboos [illegible]

POPE ILL WITH INFLUENZA.

COMPLICATIONS ARE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 20.
LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rome.—The Pope is ill with influenza, and his condition is causing some anxiety. His temperature has reached hundred and four, and complications are feared.

KIAOCHOW.

TO BE OPENED BY A COMPANY UNDER CHINESE CHARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Washington.—The Chinese and the Japanese delegates have come to an agreement by which iron and coal mines in the Kiaochow lease hold are to be opened be a company formed under a special charter by the Chinese Government. The Japanese will be permitted to invest capital in the enterprise to the amount which does not exceed Chinese capital.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN EAST.

CONFERENCE OF STATE PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

Melbourne.—With a view to fostering Australian trade in the East, a conference of the State Premises, over which Mr. Hughes presided, has decided to appoint Mr. E. T. Sheaf as representative at a salary of £2,300 sterling annually. It has also been decided to arrange for adequate Australian representation at the forthcoming Singapore Exhibition.

THE ARBUCKLE TRIAL.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

San Francisco.—At the resumption of the Arbuckle trial, the medical evidence as the result of the "post mortem" examination, shewed that Miss Virginia Rappe did not suffer from any organic weakness.

DESHBANDU DAS' CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The cases against Messrs. C. R. Das and Subash Chandra Bose, Publicity Officer of Bengal Congress Committee, were concluded to-day and charged under clauses (1) and (2) of section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act were framed. Orders in the case against Mr. Das will be passed on the 24th and the others on the 25th instant.

The case against Mr. B. N. Sasmal, ex-Secretary of Bengal Congress Committee, was adjourned to 21st for further evidence.

MR. KELKAR'S VISIT TO SHOLAPUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SHOLAPUR, Jan. 12.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor, of the "Kesari" Poona arrived here yesterday by morning mail. The death anniversary of the late Mr. R. B. Warad, one of the foremost merchants and local leaders of Sholapur was the chief occasion of his visit. He had other public functions.

Mr. Kelkar left for Barsi town to-day early morning.

AMRAOTI STARTS PICKETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRAOTI, Jan. 20.

Picketing on all liquor shops commenced vigorously at Amraoti from the 18th inst. Mr. Bamangaonkar, Provincial preacher, Tilak Swaraj Sangh, Dr. Shahane, President, Mr. Panse, Secretary Berar Volunteer Board, Mr. Moharir. Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Bhagwat and Dr. Soman, Secretaries District Congress Committee, Dr. Patwardhan and Sahasrabudhe local leaders, are picketing in person.

TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

According to the overseas trade returns for the last month, imports and re-exports declined by 27 and 39 per cent respectively and exports rose by 12 per cent. compared with the corresponding month, previous year. The balance of the trade was against India to the extent of Rs. 255 lakhs, as against adverse balance of Rs. 927 lakhs in December 1920.

ENVER PASHA ARRESTED.

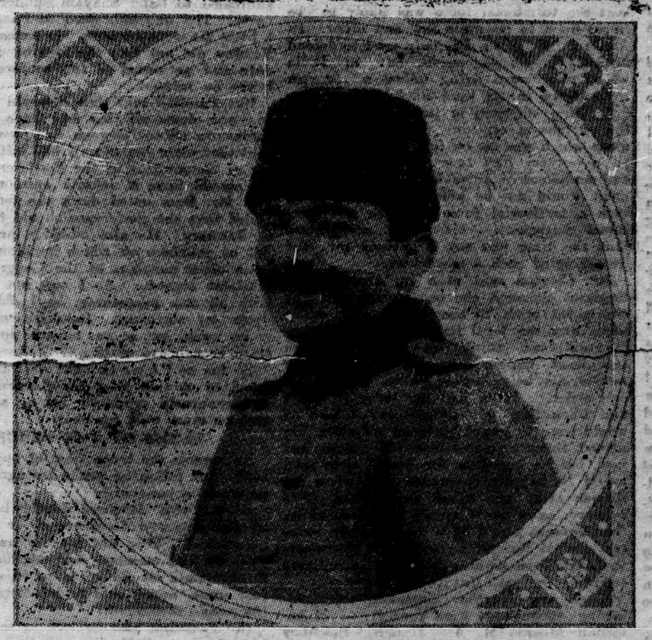
TO BE TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

SOVIET ACTS ON ANGORA GOVT'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 20.

Constantinople.—At the request of the Angora Government, the Soviet authorities have arrested Enver Pasha, who will be conveyed to Angora, there to be tried for high treason.

ENVER PASHA.



WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ON A CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON AT THE REQUEST OF THE ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION MISSION.

HIS MAJESTY'S MASSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 20.

A large and distinguished company, which included Lieut.-Colonel Leopold Amery and the High Commissioners of the Dominions, was present at a luncheon to-day given by the Colonial Institute to the members of the British Empire Exhibition mission which is to make an eight months' tour of the Dominions. The tour's object is to provide an opportunity for the mission to confer with vaious Governments and co-ordinate the exhibits. The mission will leave for Cape Town on January twentieth, and spend six weeks in South Africa. From that country, the mission will go to Ceylon, where it is due on April sixth. The later tour extends to Australia and Canada, the mission returning to London at the beginning of October.

ROYAL INTEREST.

Sir Godfrey Lagden presided at the luncheon. Major Belcher, who heads the mission, replying to the toast to the missions's health, referred to the practical interest displayed in British Empire Exhibition by the King and the Royal Family. He said that his majesty had received him last night and asked him to say that he attached very great importance to the success of the Exhibition and the results which it would obtain. His Majesty added that he was sure that full co-operation of the Dominions would be forthcoming. and that the latter would do their best to see that the Exhibition was worthy of the great objects it had in view.

Major Belcher explained that among the objects of the mission was discussion of the means in which united action was desirable in certain sections such as tropical diseases. Imperial fisheries and mineral resources.

REVISION OF N. C. O. CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, Jan. 18.

In the next sessions of the Behar Council Mr. Deraki Prasad Sing will move that a committee consisting of one High Court Judge, the Government Advocate and a non-official be formed to revise the records of cases, in which non-cooperators were convicted.

BABU BHAGAVAN DAS.

UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

LETTER OF PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BENARES, Jan. 20.

Babu Bhagavandas was unexpectedly unconditionally released from the local central jail this evening He looked extremely distressed at his release and refused to go home. Being not able to rent a house, he immediately drove to a friend's residence and gave the following letter to the Press for publication.

"Sir,—I should be grateful if [illegible] of his dear parents. [illegible] speaker recalled like [illegible] higher parents | Vivekananda went to America unin[illegible]ited by

[illegible] to say a few words to my countrymen and other good friends who take a kind interest in me. I was informed to-day in the forenoon by the District Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Darvin, that I was to be released unconditionally and I left the jail in the evening. The Government have hurt me much more painfully by thus sending me out of jail than they did by putting me into it. If they were in the wrong to imprison me, they are much more so to send me out of prison without at the same time freeing my hundreds or, indeed, thousands of companions now confined in jails all over the country. It may be that technically there were more flaws in the case for my prosecution than in those of some others, but substantially my offence is exactly as bad as theirs. Indeed, in some cases it is lighter than mine. I signed the notice whch was the corpus of my crime and got it printed and circulated by others. Surely, Pandit Shivanayak Misra who printed it at my instance and Professor Kripalani and others who circulated it at my wish are much less to blame than I am. I can not find it in my heart to dwell in my home while such wrong continues and I, therefore, intend to stay in the Kashi Vidyapith buildings or some other place in Benares in the same way and with the same appliances as in the jail, as far as possible doing such peaceful Congress work as appear to me right to do and prepared to go to prison again without notice and without feeling as if I had been out of it. I intend to do so till the term of one year, for which I was sent to prison, expires normally or some event occurs earlier which makes it unnecessary or impossible for me to do so. Your sincerely, Bhagavandas. 19 January 1922."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

BEHAR JOURNALISTS' EFFORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, Jan. 18.

The Association of Behar Journalists known as the Press Association are exerting to safeguard the liberty of the press.

POLICE ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

CONCLUSION OF NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, barrister, Shaikh Umar Bakhsh and Raghunath Sahai, Vakils, who, were appointed by the Congress Committee to make enquiry into the allegations of police assaults on volunteers on the 18th December have issued a report. They examined about 20 witnesses and found that there was no provocation on the part of the volunteers who did not even resist beyond shouting that the police service was haram and that respectable passers by were harshly treated by the police.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

101 ON THURSDAY.

POLICE CHALLENGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

To-day the Congress volunteers went out in procession taking several Gurkhas with them. The Police challenged and arrested one hundred and one men.

RELEASED SIKH PRISONERS RETURN

UNPRECEDENTED RECEPTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 19.

Amritsar the town of the Guru and the citadel of Sikhism rose as one man to accord a magnificent reception unparalleled even in the history of Amritsar to the band of Sikh leaders just released from various jails in the province. Their sufferings in the cause of Gurdwara control had won them a warm place in the hearts of their countrymen and all classes vied with one another to give expression to their affection and esteem. The scene at the railway platform was an index of popular enthusiasm but that outside beggared description, some twenty thousand persons being present. At the lowest computation enormous crowds made it impossible to walk and carriages were requisitioned, while the honoured guests of the city were entertained. An hour later the procession restarted and entered the city amid the letting off of fireworks, and the playing of bands. The procession was headed by the black flag of the Akalis some four thousand of whom followed clad from head to foot in black and wearing "kirpans" singing hymns and songs to the accompaniment of drums and cymbals. Volunteers of all denominations followed in a separate group; then came Akali ladies in black, a thousand in number, singing 'shabads' and political songs and forming an impressive spectacle. The released Sikh leaders over 150 in number, with garlands round their necks, headed by Sardars Kharaksingh and Mahtabsingh drove in carriages. The city was exquisitely decorated. Progress through the streets lasted several hours and ovation from windows and balconies displayed intense feeling. The police and the military were not in evidence.

"JAIL TREATMENT."

ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 20.

With reference to an article headed "Jail treatment" published in "Young India" of 5th January the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in the course of a communique repudiates all the allegations and says there is no truth in the suggestion that pressure of any kind was put upon such prisoners to induce them to resent. As regards the allegations against diet, the communique explains that jail diet is canine food which prisoners must eat or starve. All prisoners are supplied alike with the full diet presented in jail manual and regularly examined by the Superintendent of Jail who is a highly qualified health officer. The charges made against clothing that it is insufficient, ragged, bloodstained and verminous are untrue. Convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment are allowed to use their own clothes and bedding and those undergoing rigorous imprisonment are provided with standard jail clothing but owing to sudden influx of volunteers demanding imprisonment, it became impossible for a few days to issue to every prisoner extra bedding usually suppliod in the coldest months. No sickness specially traceable to this cause was observed among the prisoners. Bedding was not bloodstained but some of the *Razais* had been in store for a long time on iron racks and showed slight marks of rust. The suggestion that the Non-Cooperators were flogged is an utter falsehood. Upto the present day punishment of whipping has not been inflicted on a single Non-Cooperator except for a certain privileges allowed to specially classed Non-Cooperator prisoners. Non-Cooperators received precisely the same treatment as other convicts undergoing simple or rigorous imprisonment.

SEONI CONGRESS PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
SEONI, Jan. 19.

Mr. Jatar, President of the Congress Committee, Seoni, and ex-pleader, is sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108, C. P., for refusing to give security.

The Court allowed eight spectators to witness the proceedings, among whom six were ladies in Khaddar. Mr. Metha who suspended practice, was elected president *vice* Mr. Jatar.

Mr. Abdul Jabbarkhan, President of the Khilafat Committee, was sentenced for the same offence a week ago.

JAILOR BECOMES N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
PATNA, Jan. 18.

Assistant Jailor, Patna Jail, tendered his resignation in pursuance of non-cooperation.

TERMS OF TRUCE.

"NO COMPROMISE ON REAL ISSUES"

MAULANA A. K. AZAD ON CONFERENCE.

Mr. E. D. Ahmed, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee writes:—

On the afternoon of the 24th December last, I had an interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, and discussed with him at length the present situation. I took down his statement which I confidently say has the substance of what he explained. I left Calcutta by the same night to attend the Congress and Khilafat Sessions at Ahmedabad and reached there by the morning of 27th December.

I showed this statement to Mahatmaji [illegible] ARCOT PLATE.—Distance about [illegible] furlong. [illegible] in public, I did not deem it expedient to share it with the public. But conditions have changed since then and talks of terms for a truce are in the air. At this time, I cannot but issue this statement in the hope that those of our friends who honestly wish to bring about "an atmosphere favourable for truce," will unequivocally realise the issues and that the non-co-operators will also take note of this and not be misled to compromise their real issues in the hopes of an elusive peace.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S STATEMENT.

"It was rumoured on the 15th instant that the Viceroy had sent for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. On the 18th instant, the Pandit saw Mr. C. R. Das and myself in the jail. The sum and substance of the conversation which lasted for three hours was that the Government was quite prepared for a settlement. We should give up the Hartal of the 24th and the Government would accept the terms sent by Mr. Das to Babu Shayam Sunder Chakravarty. I had no knowledge of these terms. Mr. Dass had told Mr. Chakravarty that if the Government would withdraw their communique and order regarding volunteer corps and unconditionally release the persons arrested on that account, the Hartal of the 24th could be called off. By this he only meant the settlement of Calcutta affairs and not of the whole of India.

I differed from this. I said that the aim of the Government order and communique was to forcibly stop the Hartal of the 24th. The Government had foolishly thought that by disbanding the Volunteer corps and stopping meetings they could check all activities and thus the Hartal would automatically stop. Now, if we stopped the Hartal ourselves, it would serve the purpose of the Government and they would no longer stand in need of such orders and notifications and would eventually withdraw them in case no Hartal was observed. But, then what benefit we would draw from that?

I was told in reply that the Government was ready for a Round Table Conference to discuss all the three problems, namely the Khilafat, the Swaraj, and the Punjab wrongs, and that Mahatma Gandhi had telegraphed to the Viceroy that in case such a conference was held he would certainly participate in that.

That is the same conference which the Pandit had proposed in September last and about which he had seen me in Bombay and Mahatmaji in Ahmedabad. But it was expressly told that the Khilafat demands did not require any further discussion or interchange of views as there could be no change in them. They are in irreduceable minimum and will have either to be accepted in toto or rejected. Swaraj, of course, can form a subject for discussion. Hence, if the Government were really prepared for a settlement they should at once make a declaration regarding Khilafat demands and summon a conference to settle details of Swaraj and we shall all make it a point to attend and shall suspend all hostilities so long as the conference lasted. Panditji went away and no more was heard of his proposals. At that time Panditji also showed me an outline of his "Swaraj Scheme."

I had also told Panditji at that [illegible] whenever such a conference was held our first demand [illegible] would be the unconditional release of all Khilafat and Swaraj workers. The Karachi trial was in full swing at that time and I said that so long as the Ali Brothers were in jail we could not possibly talk of any peace. Panditji said that the Government had to release all prisoners and that this demand was natural and essential in all respects.

On this occasion (the 18th instant) again I said all these things to Panditji. He said that though the Khilafat demands were clearly known, yet it could not be possible to accept them all at once. It would be necessary to fix a time limit for them. It would not be right, he said, to demand the release of all the arrested persons as we were only calling the Hartal of the 24th off, and were not giving up anything. Hence, he said, it would be right to demand the release of those persons only who were arrested in this connection. We can demand the release of [illegible] at the conference and not before it.

I said that it was not a question of Hartal only. The fact is this that after a continuous fight for three years this was the first occasion for a settlement with the Government so, we could not ignore the distinguished workers of our movement. The Government should at least withdraw their order confiscating the Fatwa and release the Ali Brothers and their companions Maulana Husain Ahmed, Maulvi Ahmed Said, and Maulvi Abdul Aziz Ansari who have all been sentenced for that offence only. But he said that this demand was also not expedient. It would be better to demand the release of these persons when the question of the personnal of the conference was to be discussed, the Government could certainly release them as no Conference would be completed without them.

About the Bengal arrests also Panditji said that only those persons would be re-

(Continued on next page.)

SOCIAL FREEDOM?

DR. GOUR'S BILL DEFEATED.

"MIXED MARRIAGE---A SCANDAL!"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 20.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at five this afternoon, merely for the purpose of having further discussion on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill, which was debated at great length three days ago. A special feature of to-day's sitting was that the Government as well as European non-official benches were generally empty and the attendance was only confined to the Indian non-officials, who numbered about thirty-eight.

Before discussion began, Dr. Gour wanted either reconsideration or making of an exception of the ruling that by committing a bill to a select committee the House committed itself to its principle. He said in the standing order, it was provided that a bill could be circulated for eliciting public opinion either at an early stage or in certain cases even after it had emerged out of a select committee. If, therefore, a bill could be recirculated after consideration by a select committee surely, therefore the House should not be taken as committed to the principle of a bill in sending it to its committee. Moreover, it would be difficult to draw a line between principle and detail. In any case, he asked the Chairman to rigidly apply the ruling and to allow his bill to go to the committee which would act as a Round Table Conference between the members of different shades of opinion on a question which had been agitating the public mind. Since 1869 when Sir Henry Maine introduced a Civil Marriage Bill which unfortunately did not become law of the land, he concluded that he had made a *prima facie* case that something must be done by way of enacting a civil marriage bill and he hoped a select committee would be allowed on the bill to thrash out his proposals and come to an understanding.

The President said he did not want to indulge in hairsplitting like Dr. Gour over interpellation of standing orders. The Assembly must always commit itself to principle by referring any bill to a select committee. As for the other point raised by Dr. Gour, the chair said the motions of circulation of bills for eliciting public opinion in an early stage and its recirculation after the report of the select committee stood on quite different grounds. It was open to the Assembly to circulate a bill if it found that change had been made by the committee which left the House in doubt whether the principle of the bill had been properly interpreted. The President concluded Dr. Gour is a good enough lawyer to know that if I follow his advice I should be following the principle underlying the adage "Hard cases make bad law."

Mr. Hassanally represented that Dr. Gour's motion be put in two parts. Firstly, whether the House was agreeable to commit his bill to a select committee. Secondly, as to what should be the personnel of that committee. To this suggestion, the President agreed.

Discussion then commenced on the bill under which it is proposed to allow inter-marriages between all people of whatever race, religion, or social distinction.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer regretted that while untouchability had carried away a large number of Hindus to Mahomedanism and Christianity, there was still opposition to mixed marriages. Unless mixed marriages were allowed, even good Hindus would be obliged to declare themselves non-Hindus. But he was totally opposed to the bill being referred to a select committee unless provisions were made (1) that issued of these marriages should not lay claim as collaterals to the property of the orthodox Hindu fathers, and had no right to manage religious endowments or other property of the deceased fathers, or conduct their religious proceedings and (2) that where the son of an orthodox Hindus contracted illicit marriage, it will be open to his father to take in adoption.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain while supporting the bill on secular grounds, opposed it from the Mahomedan point of view.

Messrs. Haji Waziruddin, Rambaksh Singh, Bakshi Sohanlal, and Bhai Man Singh also opposed the bill pointing out that the problem bristled with innumerable and insurmountable difficulties relating not only to religion but also to custom. This bill would cause disruption of the whole fabric of Hindu society and Mr. Man Singh declared that Sikhism did not allow marriage of a Sikh with a Mahomedan girl. Mixed marriages were already a scandal and this bill if accepted would only legalise that scandal.

After Mr. Bhai Man Singh had spoken Mr. Sharp explained to the House that the attitude of the Government in this matter was one of neutrality and that excepting the members of the Executive Council all other members of the Government could vote as they liked.

Dr. Gour replying to the debate congratulated Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. Seshagiri Iyer for throwing real light on this most difficult question and he gave his friends of the orthodox party a clear understanding that he would refer the four questions raised by them in connection with the bill namely, (1) Collateral Succession, (2) adoption, (3) right of residence in family dwelling house and (4) question relating to religious endowment. These were questions which did not undermine the principle of the bill and were necessary safeguards intended for protection of those who still wished to marry under orthodox law. As regards the Mahomedan friends he assured them that if after the report of the select committee the majority of Mahomedans opinion in the country was hostile to intermarriages between Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans, he was prepared to cut out the term Mahomedan from the Bill.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussain Ali:—Have you already gathered the Mahomedan opinion?

Dr. Gour: I have gathered the opinions not of individual Mahomedans but of Mahomedans provinces. I can assure the learned interrupter that if he will turn to that premier native state of Hyderabad he will find Hindu marriages customary and in vogue and are in consonance with Islamic Law.

Mr. Hussain Ally:—No, No.

President:—I must call upon the Hon. Member to desist from such interruptions.

Dr. Gour:—Then there remained a very few stern and unbending religious tories and they tell us that this is a measure which trenches upon fundamental principles of their religious laws.

Mr. Hussain Ally:—Sir, is the Hon. Member entitled to call us Tories?

Mr. President:—A number of people in the world consider it an honour to be called Tories.

Dr. Gour:—I am surprised then to find a member of my own profession, Baxi Sohanlal, quoting Manusmriti to say that Manu placed a ban on inter caste marriage. If he had read Manusmriti or any of the commentaries he would have found that inter-marriages were not only customary but common and not only intercaste marriages but inter-racial marriages. (hear, hear). Then it has been said that religion has been in danger. I have heard this cry for the last one hundred years. (A voice, How could you have?) If I have not heard it I have read it. Dr. Gour proceeding quoted extracts from Sir Henry Maine and Sir James Stephen to show that the necessity for such a Civil Marriage Bill was already felt and said it is the bounden duty of the Indian Government to provide legislation for mixed marriages. I am surprised any civilised Government should throw members of reforming communities into arms of their orthodox friends. I am here doing the duty which lay upon the Government to discharge. But I am surprised that the Government benches should be so desolate on this occasion when I am waging war upon what I consider to be the vested rights of a class and upholding the dignity of human freedom of contract. I do not want any support of those who grudgingly gave it in 1873 and are rather prepared to throw us to the wolves of the orthodox party. Now for my Mahomedan friends. Do they know that I am trying to knock off the few bars from their prison house in the teeth of opposition Do you not pity poor parents in Bengal who for the sake of obtaining eligible matches to their daughters have not only to spend all that they have but have to strain their credit to the utmost and their descendants die in poverty and want, because they were condemned to possess daughters? I have been told that under Islamic Law inter-marriages are permissible and permitted between Mahomedans and Christians and Jews. But there can be no inter-marriage between Hindus and Mahomedans. I ask what does that admission imply. My bill, if passed into law, would enable to contract marriages permissible under your sacred right. If you desire any progress in this country it can never come unless you unite and union is impossible so long as you remain in an archaic form of society. India was once an isolated country. But it is now exposed to international competition and you will not be even permitted to live in your own land and will be supplanted by those who have the right to live here because of cosmopolitanism and discipline. I hope you will all support my motion.

The motion that the bill be referred to a Select Committee was then declared lost. Dr. Gour claimed division which resulted in 25 voting for and 27 against it.

The Assembly adjourned till Tuesday.

The following is the division list on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill:—The 25 members who were in favour of the Bill going to a Select Committee were Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Cotelingam, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Shahani, Dr. Gour, Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. Percival, Mr. Kabraji, Mr. H. Vishandas, Mr. D. Lindsay, Mr. Z. Ahmed, Mr. M. K. Reddi, Mr. Samarth, Mr. K. Rao, Mr. Bagde, Mr. J. Chowdhri, Mr. Ginwala, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Keith, Mr. Faridoonji, Mr. P. L. Misra, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Mr. Way, Mr. G. C. Nag and Mr. Dentith.

The following 27 members voted against Dr. Gour's motion:—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Subramanyam, Mr. S. Mudaliar, Mr. Hajeebhoy, Mr. W. M. Hussanally, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Abul Kassem, Mr. Jatkar, Maulvi Abdul Qadir, Mr. Agnihotri, Mr. Saiyad Ismail, Mr. Bhai Man Singh, Mr. J. Hulla, Mr. Hajee Wajihuddin, Mr. J. L. Bhargave, Mr. Bakshi Sohan Lal, Mr. B. R. Singh, Mr. B. P. Singh, Mr. Faiyaz Khan, Rai Bishambar Nath, Mr. S. P. Bajpai, Mr. L. P. Sinha, Mr. D. C. Barua, Seikh Abdul Majid and Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The "Pioneer" learns that an Indian financier of standing has applied for a licence to work, according to the rules laid down by the Government, a system of direct wireless telegraphy between England and India. He is believed to be supported by an influential syndicate.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL BATTALION.

CITIZENS MEETING.

A meeting of a few citizens was held at the Corporation Hall last evening with view to forming a Territorial battalion Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, the sheriff of Bombay presiding.

Major Goldfrap said the ideal of India was responsible self-government within the British Empire, and responsible self-government meant that the people would have to be responsible for maintaining law and order in this country. The recruits would have to undergo military training for two months for the first year, and one month each year subsequently. The ages of the recruits should be between 18 and 31 and if he could get sufficient numbers from any community he would approach the Government of India with a view to forming separate battalions. At present the question was about numbers only. The Parsis had half a battalion of their own numbering about 700 members. The recruits were required to have general good character and good physique. He would be glad to have their opinion on this score, so that he could act accordingly.

MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. H. B. Clayton said the movement had nothing to do with politics. The recruits would have to take the usual oath to the King-Emperor and they would have to be of good character and physically fit to undergo a certain amount of training. They were willing to take recruits from any community regardless of caste and political opinions. The recruits would be paid the ordinary soldiers pay while out on training, although he feared it would not be much, and they would make efforts that their ordinary business was as little dislocated as possible. He wanted to have a small communal committees to get the recruits and he wanted to know how many recruits he was likely to get so that proper proposals might be placed before the Government.

DR. VELKAR.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he was glad that the movement had been inaugurated and it had his heartly support. He was afraid however, that the Government had put forward these proposals at a wrong time. The present was not the proper time for launching such a movement. The whole atmosphere was unfavourable for such a thing. Liberty of association and liberty of speech were being restricted and the time was therefore inauspicious. In ordinary times he would have been the first man to come forward and do his best for recruiting, and many people would have come forward. Another thing he wanted to tell them was that the territorial force was likely to be called upon to maintain law and order. In America the militia was only used to defend against foreign aggression, but in India where they were living under a foreign government things were likely to be different. They objected to its being used for the purpose of crushing the national movement which was set on foot in this country. In a country like India where the people had no effective voice he thought Government would not be well advised in using such a territorial force to crush any national movement. He again emphasised that the time was not auspicious for the launching of such a movement.

Mr. Clayton said even in America and England although the territorial force was not called upon to keep peace and order there was the legal liability all the same. He did not think that there was the least danger in India of the territorials being called on to defend law and order. India had got large frontiers and when they got self-government they would have to guard them on all sides. He agreed there were political differences just now, but he hoped in five years' time they would be happily reconciled and when the British army was taken away from this country, as it would surely be taken away, then Indians would have to guard the country against foreign aggression. Therefore, there could be nothing better than military training for such future contingency.

After some further discussion the following committees were formed: Mahomedan—Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Salebhoy Barodawalla, Sheriff Devji Kanji, Kasi Kabiruddin and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

Hindu:—Messrs. V. A. Dabholker, M. C. Javle, Kanji Dwarkadas, S. K. Bole and Dr. Meisheri.

Christian: Archbishop Goodier, Drs. De Monte, Alban De Souza and Fernandes and Mr. J. P. DeQuadros.

TREURN OF CILICIA TO TURKS

LONDON ARMENIANS' PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

At a mass meeting convened by the British Armenia Committee to-day, a resolution was passed protesting against the return of Cilicia to Turks, and summoning the Government to stand by the war-time pledges to the Armenians, and to insist, during the Near Eastern negotiations, on the establishment of Armenian national home independent in every respect of the Turkish rule.

PALESTINE FIGHTING.

COL. WEIR'S LECTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

Lecturing before the United Services Institution on Cavalry in Palestine, Colonel-Commandant Weir said that he thought that Palestine fighting had resulted in one of the completest victories which had ever fallen to the lot of British command. It proved, Col. Weir contended, that cavalry, under ordinary conditions, could charge infantry and machine-guns with every hope of success.

TERMS OF TRUCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

leased who were arrested on account of disobeying the last orders, namely all the volunteers by arresting whom the Government was also tired; and those who were convicted for having organised Volunteer Corps or held meetings. But those who were convicted under different sections, i.e., 124 A, etc., were not to be released as it was alleged that they were sentenced under the ordinary Law. The result of that would have been this that Mr. J. L. Pannerji, Maulvi Akramkhan, Maulvi Abdur Razaq, Babu Padamraj Jain, and their companions would not have been set free.

I demanded their release also as their arrests came under the same category and purpose as the daily arrests of volunteers, though they were tried under different sections of I. P. C. Panditji took down their names and said he would talk to the Viceroy about them. After this a telegram was also sent to Mahatmaji inviting his opinion on the matter. Mahatmaji replied that if the release of all those arrested in connection with the confiscation of the Fatwa be added to the terms and the date and the composition of the Conference were settled he would agree. This telegram was handed over to Panditji. He said the release of Mr. J. L. Bannerji, Maulvi Akramkhan and others could be agree upon but the acceptance of the last term was rather difficult. In the afternoon he said that the Viceroy had refused saying that he was now helpless, he wanted to come to a decision but there was no way. In reply we said that any further talk in this matter was futile and hence negotiations were suspended.

Panditji again came the same night, and toughed on the cessation of hostilities instead of Hartal. He said that the Viceroy was of opinion that unless complete truce was arranged no result could be achieved. I said that the truce was possible provided a guarantee was taken from the Imperial Government to fulfil all Khilafat demands, and the Khilafat and Swaraj prisoners were released, repression laws withdrawn, and the date of the Conference fixed in the beginning of January. Panditji said that it was impossible, but if a complete truce was made the Viceroy was prepared to release the Ali Brothers and the rest of the prisoners and to hold the conference in January or February. He also said that we (Mr. Dass and myself) should telegraph to Mahatmaji about it, but we expressed regret at our inability to do so, and told him that he could send a wire direct to him if he liked. Panditji accordingly inquired from Mahatmaji, and on the 22nd instant showed us the reply which he had received, and which was to the effect that truce could be agreed if the date and personnel of the Conference were fixed. This telegram was addressed to Babu Shayam Sunder Chakravarty. The one addressed to Panditji was a little different in tone. It seems that the Viceroy did not like the idea of fixing the date and personnel of the conference, and hence he refused.

But Panditji said that it would be better to pen down all this and have as many signatures affixed thereon as possible. He said that when Mahatmaji had left the matter of composition of the Conference to us, we should form a definite opinion. Upon this Mr. Dass noted down the terms and added that the conference should take place in January. He also added a preliminary list of members on which he himself and some other members of the Congress and Khilafat signed. As I was not satisfied with all this proceeding, so I did not put down my signature. Panditji took that paper away, but as was natural nothing has since been heard of it.

So far as I have thought over the matter I am of opinion that the Government are not genuinely prepared for a settlement, and we must wait for that.

TERMS OF THE TRUCE.

As regards the truce I am of opinion that unless the following terms are agreed upon, no truce is possible:—

1. Khilafat demands should be fulfilled by the Imperial Government or at least guaranteed. They are four in number:—

(a) English mandate and domination over Mesopotamia should cease to exist in the real sense, and should be left completely to the people themselves.

(b) Palestine also be left to the Christians, Jews, and Muslims of that territory, who may settle terms of independence with the Turks.

(c) All restrictions should be removed from the Ottoman Government and its Capital, Constantinople.

(d) Turkish Rule should be recognised over Thrace, Smyrna and the whole of Asia Minor which the Turks have taken back and are still fighting for with the help of their sword.

2. All that Khilafat and Swaraj prisoners should be unconditionally released.

3. All the repressive Laws introdused during the last two years should be abolished.

4. A Conference should sit to discuss Swaraj."

A MARRIAGE IN JAIL.

PARTY IN KHADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

An unprecedented marriage ceremony took place on the 20th January, at 3 p.m., in the new Central Alipur Jail the bridegroom being Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed Choudhury a son of the late Munshi Serszuddin Ahmed Choudhury a well-known *zeminder* of Kartikpur District, Faridpur, and the bride, the eldest daughter of Maulana Pir Badshahmian, the great religious head of sixty lakhs of desciples of Bengal, who is undergoing one year's rigorous imprisonment for the cause of religion and country. The remarkable feature of the ceremony was that the bridgroom, and all those present, were dressed in *khadi*.

MR. ANDREWS ON TILAE VIDYALAYA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Mr. Andrews paid a visit to the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya at Poona and addressed the students to do their duty towards their old country.

A WORD TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In yesterday's "Times of India" I was very much interested to read in its editorial columns about the news of Lord Northcliffe's arrival in Bombay on a short visit. The world cannot deny that Lord Northcliffe is a big man and that he cannot be ignored, but the world has got to be convinced yet about his vision. If you refer to his vision as that of a newspaper proprietor or business man, certainly nobody can deny it as witnessed by the phenomenal rise and power of the "Daily Mail".

To our misfortune I will agree with your morning contemporary that The "Times" of to-day is very different from the journal of the Walters." In this crisis of India, there is nothing we Indians miss so much as the independent and statesmanlike advocacy of small and subject nations by a powerful organ of public opinion like the "Thunderer" under the Walters. Alas, the "Thunderer" has ceased to thunder. When we know that the presiding genius over the "Times" editorial columns of Indian news is our old friend (!) Mr. Lovat Fraser of the Caucus fame we have little cause to be surprised. If the present tension in Bombay between Indians and Englishmen can be appropriately traced to any single event it can truthfully be attributed to the notorious campaign started by Mr. Fraser, in company with Messrs. Harrison and Sheperd, against our late revered leader Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta.

To picture to the Indian public the part the London "Times" under Lord Northcliffe plays in sober and independent journalism, I will only mention to you that correspondence ventilating the Indian point of view from Indians has invariably been refused by the "Times." To give you a most vivid and recent example of the journalistic integrity of the "Times," I will quote the instance of an attack made in its editorial columns upon our countryman, Mr. Hasan Imam, when he visited England last spring in connection with the Khilafat delegation. In its issue of the 21st March 1921, the "Times" wrongly attacked Mr. Hasan Imam by name, misrepresenting Mr. Imam's speech at a public dinner. Mr. Hasan Imam wrote a letter to the Editor of the "Times" on the 22nd March, of which I have got a copy in my possession to-day, and in which he tried to put before the British public the truth of the statements made by him. But the "Times," with its characteristic journalistic honesty, too familiar to us in the Anglo-Indian Press in India, refused to give Mr. Hasan Imam a hearing. This is not the only instance to my own knowledge of the attitude of the "Times" on Indian questions as put before it by Indians. I am aware that it would not be fair on my part if I omit to mention that the "Times" has never been backward in publishing letter from Indians of a certain school of thought, however humble a position they may be holding in Indian public life, if it happens to suit its own editorial views. But perhaps I am wrong. We have no right to complain when we understand the meaning of the propaganda that the "Times" under Lord Northcliffe is out to advance. Heaven save us from this propaganda which places "the British case in its true perspective abroad".

I will close this letter with a quotation from a letter to me from one of the most distinguished personalities in Europe who in writing to me about Lord Northcliffe says: "It is true that we all use deadly instruments to obtain our ends but we at least fought against the bodies of our enemies while the Entente led by Lord Northcliffe fought against our souls by the lies they set into the world. Their propaganda has done more towards ruining Europe than any poison gas or hunger blokade, and the onslaught into the hearts and souls of all peoples, not only the Germans, through *conscious* lies can never we forgiven."

We Indians wish Lord Northcliffe and his propaganda Godspeed.—Yours, etc.

S. R. BOMANJI.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter dealing with the question of the probability of Indian absorption of silver in the near future, concludes that the possibility of the absence of Indian coining, owing to increasing circulation of notes and huge Treasury reserves of coin, will be more than set off by an increased demand for silver from Indian bazaars in consequence of prosperity which may be expected in India. The letter considers that prospects of substantial support to silver market from China are good. It estimates that world stocks at the end of 1921 were as follows:—

London	4,000,000 ounces.
Shanghai	50,000,000 ounces.
India	4,000,000 ounces.

Nearly ten million ounces are on sea. The world output for 1921 is estimated at 165 million ounces, compared with 170 in 1920.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Jan. 20.

The Association football match in the First Division was played to-day between Chelsea (nil) and Bolton (three).

(Continued from column 6.)

British promises, but all that faith had gone M. Briand had given his promise that he would never give up the Angora Treaty, as the Chamber of Deputies was at his back. The only friend of Egypt, India and Turkey to-day was France (cheers.)

EASTERN PEACE

TURKISH TREATY--THE KEY.

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mr. B. F. Bharucha delieved a lecture on "The Turkish Treaty—Key to Eastern Peace" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Thursday night, Dr. Sayad Mahamud presiding. There was a large audience.

The President said it was not correct to say that the Khilafat question was a question of Mahomedans only. It was not only a question of Swaraj but it concerned the whole of Asia and also India. Conquests had been made in Mesopotamia by means of Indian soldiers and other peoples had been subjugated not for Indian Imperialistic aims but for British Imperialism. As Indians wanted Swaraj for themselves, so also other peoples wanted to be independent and the feters which they were forging for others were also being used for Indians. If they could set those other nations at liberty then Indians also must get their liberty.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha, after welcoming Mr. S. R. Bomanji, the President of the Sabha, said he had never come across such a case of gross breach of faith and injustice as in the case of Turkey. He thought the agitation started in India and the Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandhi must have delayed the peace with Turkey. He rebutted the charge of tyrranny against Turks by asking: why did the British then make treaties with them for so many years? why did they fight for them and why did they stand by them for 150 years? Did it never occur to them before that that the Turks were tyrants? He thought the charges of massacring Armenians were got up ones. Even, if they were true, why did the British, the Americans and others not accommodate the Armenians in Australia America, where there was room for them all? It was then said that the Turks must make room for better farmers in Mesopotamia. No more impudent argument had ever been brought forward. Were they going to be charged with that administration in Mesopotamia and was that going to be made a ground for expelling them from that country? The Greeks had perpetrated abominable atrocities in Smyrna, but the report of an independent commission was purposely suppressed by Mr. Lloyd George for the sake of Greeks. Commercialism could not go further than that when the Khilafat Deputation went to England they were assured that sympathy in the very heart of the Empire which was shown them in Paris and even in Rome by the Pope. The British had helped the Greeks in their fight with Turks against the concensus of Indian opinion.

The speaker then paid a growing tribute to Mustapha Kemal Pasha and said when Kemal had beaten the Greeks the Allies wanted a peace to be patched up and the Turks were asked to stop war. That, however, gave time to the Greeks to re-equip themselves and bring their armies into the field. Kemal Pasha had made friends with all his neighbours who were Mahomedans. This enabled him to bring the Greeks again to their knees. Lord Curzon unfortunately was there to muddle through—they must not forget his muddling in Persia, in Mesopotamia, in India and Egypt. France was quite ready to give up Syria, if proper pressure was put on them; Italy had also left; but the British had kept Mesopotamia and Palestine for the benefit of the inhabitants of those countries, as always! The British Government had permitted lately a big loan being given by British banks to the Greeks, when she was prostrate at the feet of the Turks? Was that an attempt to make the Greeks rise the war so that they could get more favourable terms at the Peace Conference?

Was India unable to help the Turks at this juncture? On the morrow there would be the Angora Day and he was sorry that the fund which they had undertaken to gather together had not been collected. He said it with great regret that the Mahomedan millionaries who had subscribed liberally towards the war loan and other objects had not yet unloosened their purse strings to help Angora. Unless the Turkish question was solved, unless Mesopotamia and Palestine were set free there would be no peace in India, no peace in Persia, no peace in the whole Moslem world.

Swaraj alone would never bring them peace; until the Khilafat question was solved for ever there would be no peace. He hoped for the peace of the world sanity would return, that Mr. Lloyd George would take matters into his own hand and that they would make a permanent peace with Turkey. India had no eyes on other countries; she wanted Swaraj for herself and for other countries.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said the Greeks were supplied with arms on the sly and when they were rated with it the Government said they did not know anything about it. When the Greeks were offered a loan of £15 millions and the Government were asked whether they would do the same by Turkey they denied those facilities to them. The Greek loan was to be spent in England alone against the debts contracted by the Greeks for the last many months. The French made peace with Angora and thus buttressed their position. When the Angora Treaty came out the British wanted Lord Curzon's head and the latter knew it was a great blow at England's prestige and he tried his best to cost France to abandon that treaty, but he did not succeed. He once believed in

(Continued in column 5.)

PENAL CODE AMENDMENT.

RESOLUTION REJECTED.

STANDING COMMITTEES AND DEPARTMENTAL SECRETS.

MR. NEOGY'S RESOLTION CARRIED

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

Discussion on the amendment of the Penal Code was continued in the Assembly.

Dr. Gour while sympathising in general with the principle of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan's resolution pointed out that the object he had in view could not be attained by some amendments of Indian Penal Code relating to journalists. If Mr. Lakshmi Narayan referred to the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code he would find that the sections 123 and 124 and 500 Criminal Procedure Code covered offences of general public and not particularly of journalists. While journalists were entitled to reasonable protection, it ought not to be forgotten that the party aggrieved was equally entitled to reasonable protection. Dr. Gour objected to the mover's proposal that a journalist should be tried only at the place where he committed the offence. As regards the proposition that the executive should have sanction of the Governor-in-Council in case of all kinds of prosecution against journalists, Dr. Gour remarked that such a rule found no place in the jurisprudence of any of the Colonies or of England. With regard to trial by jury, the speaker pointed out that a Sub-Committee of this House was already in consideration of this question and he hoped, when the report would be published, its recommendations could satisfy the public mind, but Dr. Gour emphasised that the whole of the Penal Code was over fifty years old and there were a number of sections which required to be redrafted and recasted. He therefore hoped that the Government would make this resolution basis for a revision of the whole Penal Code.

Sir William Vincent opposed the resolution as inoppotune and misconceived. The proposal of Mr. Lakshmi Narayan that a prosecution against a journalist must have sanction of ministers also might be desirable, but the responsibility for administering this subject must, under the present constitution, rest only with the Governor-in-Council. All prosecution under section 124A were now taken only with the previous sanctions of the Governor-in-Council and after very careful consideration and examination of the question by the best legal authorities. As a matter of fact, every trial under section 124A took place with the aid of a jury and there was the additional safeguard to a bench of High Court consisting of two judges. The Home Member assured the Assembly that all reasonable fair and even severe critism was allowed in the press but not attempts to excite disaffection against the Crown. They had already before the Assembly the question of repealing of the Press Act and then there was the Repressive Laws Committee which had recommended modifications of certain laws. The present was therefore not the opportune moment for a committee to go into the question of amending the sections in the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code referred to by the mover. Any such modifications as the mover proposed would weaken the hands of the Government in dealing with the dangerous political crisis and taking action against persons ho were advocating sedition and even violence uprising against the authority of the Crown.

Mr. Yamin Khan also opposed the resolution as misconceived but urged a slight modification of the section 500.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer further opposed the resolution speaking from the point of view of journalists said, there had been difficulties in the way of journalists not because of the stringency of law but because of the spirit in which the law had been administered by magistrates, who were not prepared to treat the press as indulgently as it should be treated. The speaker strongly criticised the suggestion for redrafting of the Penal Code and said it would be a very disastrous day if one of the most monumental works should be attempted to be recasted in the way in which it was suggested.

Mr. Jatkar moved an amendment to the effect that the committee should consist of at least three fourth non-officials and should examine also sections 107 and 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and consider not only in what manner all the sections referred to should be amended but whether their repeal was desirable.

Mr. Ginwala urged that the section 144 should be examined because it had of late been found to be a poisonous weapon in the Government armoury.

Mr. Rangachari joined in the demand that these various sections in the Code must be amended and advised the House to consider the whole question when his bill would shortly come up.

Sir William Vincent briefly replied to the debate pointing out the futility of appointing a committee at this time.

Amendments of Mr. Jatkar were lost and the resolution was also rejected.

STANDING COMMITTEE PROPOSAL.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved that the standing committees elected by the members of the Legislature be associated with different departments of the Government of India other than the Army and the Foreign and Political Departments. He said the idea of standing committees to be associated with different departments was not a new one. It had been fully discussed in the Montford Scheme, was later on referred to by the Government in its despatch on reforms, and was also touched by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Government of India Bill. Originally the Government entertained some apprehensions about the usefulness and necessity for these committees, but later on it instructed its representative Lord Meston (then Sir James) to inform the Joint Committee that if it recommended in favour of standing committees a provision should be made that such committees were not associated with Army and Foreign and Political Departments. The Selbourne Committee accordingly recommended the appointments of such committees but left definition of its functions to the Governor General. What they now required was that in order to gain practical education in administration standing committees of the House be associated with different departments. The Standing Finance Committee had already done very useful work and its working should cause Government apprehensions to disappear. Mr. S. Mudaliar and Mr. J. N. Mukherjee gave their wholehearted support to the proposition.

SIR W. VINCENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Sir William Vincent opposed the resolution on the grounds of great practical though not insuperable difficulties in its execution. For instance, it would be difficult as past experience had shown to get a sufficient number of members to attend the meetings of the Committee. Members from distant places like Madras and Assam would not be able without very great sacrifice to come and attend the committees sittings. These committees would also entail extra secretariat work. The secretariat staff was already so much overworked that it was on the point of breaking. The Assembly would then have to sanction extra expenditure for additional secretariat staff. Another difficulty was that appointments of committees would greatly delay the disposal of important work Moreover, in certain departments, for instance, in his own Home Office, certain work was very confidential and could not be disclosed to the members of the committee. In fact the appointments of these bodies would mean indirect establishments of control over the Executive Government which the Reforms Act did not contemplate. The Committee system was now at work in America and in France and in both cases it had resulted in establishment of a body before whom departments trembled. Although the same difficulties would not arise there, that it would do India. Well, to follow now and in future when she would be self-governing, the line adopted by Great Britain Executive should be free to act on its responsibility and then come to legislature and either justify its actions or be censured. Concluding, Home Member said that while for various reasons pointed out by him they could not agree to Mr. Neogy's proposals they would be glad to consider appointment of any committee on any practice, would mean dislocation of public business. In certain cases quick decisions had to be taken and standing committees could not be convened and their approval obtained before the steps were taken.

"SUPERFLUOUS ARGUMENTS."

Dr. Gour disposed of arguments of inconvenience to members as superfluous. The crux of the whole objection of Government was that appointment of committee meant so much loss of power of bureaucratic character of the Central Government. Home Member's argument that such committees were incompatible with the Reforms Act was wrong inasmuch as a provision for these committees had solemnly been made in the Act itself. They had often been charged for locking in administrative experience and now when they suggested means whereby experience of working of departments was to be gained, they were told "No, the work of the department is very confidential."

The Assembly at this stage adjourned for lunch.

SIR MALCOM TO THE RESCUE.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Finance, Member, protested against the airy gesture with which Dr. Gour had dealt with the practical difficulties which faced Government. In accepting the resolution Government had always felt the difficulty in securing attendance of members on the committees and if the proposal was carried, at least fifty members of the chamber would be engaged in all the committees. There was an additional and a greater difficulty. How could daily current work of a department pass through the committee without serious delays and without requiring constant attendance of 50 members at headquarters of Government? This was impossible in certain cases. Work was of a very secret nature in his own department. Could any business man contemplate that proposals regarding terms of loans or treasury bills should be placed before the committee before their announcement. There were these difficulties. Government would, however, value advice of any committees on certain specified subjects such as emigration rather than their attachment to departments, provided only questions of policy and not current work were placed before the committee.

MR. SAMARTH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Samarth said the resolution did not contemplate interference with current work as apprehended by Finance Member. They only wanted matters of policy to be brought before the committee for approval. Government should not object to the principle underlying the proposal, especially after committing themselves to it through Lord Meston before the Selbourne Committee. The speaker did not agree to the proposal as it stood. For, he wanted that these advisory committees should in their composition and procedure be exactly as the Joint Committee had recommended. He, therefore, moved an amendment to Mr. Neogy's motion to the effect that the standing committee of Indian Legislature be associated with different departments of the Government of India other than Army and Foreign and Political Department. Their composition and the regulations which govern their procedure to be matters wholly and exclusively within the discretion of the Governor General.

Mr. Spence favoured the desire of the non-officials to have political education in administration, but wanted that members be nominated by the Viceroy rather than elected. He pressed that parliamentary under Secretaries, as found in British Parliament, be apointed thus simplyfing the task of Government and the House.

Sir William Vincent assured Mr. Spence that Government would give their earnest attention to his proposal for under secretaries.

Mr. Rangachariar gave his full support to Mr. Neogy. He asked the House whether they were not prepared to sacrifice for the good of the country and attend meetings of the committee. (Voice, We are). From his experience as member of Finance Committee, he was sure great deal of experience was gained by serving on such committees. Personally, he was sure that after being in that committee he would not make his speech on the budget in the airy way he did last year. (laughter). He wanted to be acquainted with the inner working of different departments. The Home Member had told them that certain things were confidentials. "Are you not going to take us seriously"? he asked. "Have you not placed confidential papers in the hands of the members of Repressive Laws Committee and Press Laws Committee. Have they broken your confidence? What is the fear of placing confidence in the members of the House? More confidence you place the more response you get." He said Mr. Samarth had suggested an amendment substituting nomination for election. He warned the House against giving up its rights of electing its own representatives.

Professor Shahani also supported but desired that election should be confined only to the Assembly, as they could not speak in the name of the other House.

Dr. Nandlal said enormous good would come out both to Government and the country by appointments of standing committees. Members would be able to know and understand the Government's position better and then be in a position to meet unjust criticism levelled against it outside. They were all responsible men and not duffers and should be taken into confidence (laughter).

Mr. Lindsay could not support the resolution as it stood but sympathised with its object in view of what Finance Member had said. He wished that before the House voted, they should ascertain whether there were among them 50 members who were ready to sacrifice their time for serving on the select committees.

Sir William Vincent replying to the debate maintained that Government position was exactly what he had defined in his first speech, namely, the House should ask the Government to consider the question of attaching advisory committees, not to departments as departments, but to departments on particular subjects where the advice of such committees may be useful. He said as for the composition of the committee, Government could not go beyond what Joint Committee had laid down. It was the right of Governor-General alone to nominate members of these committees so long as the present constitution remained. It was no use speaking in large talks in which Mr. Rangachariar had indulged. Government certainly could not disclose their secrets for which it had the sole responsibility. The members of the committee would be non-official and as such irresponsible and, without imputing any dishonesty, he could say that there was every chance of secrets leaking out if placed before the committee.

Mr. Hassanally challanged the Home Member's statement made in his first speech that the secretariat staff was overworked. One of his friends who had been to the secretariat one day, saw during his two hours' stay in the office, clerks only smoking away their time having nothing to do.

Sir Godfrey Fell emphatically denied amidst applause from the Government benches the accusations levelled at their clerical establishment by the previous speaker. He paid glowing tribute to the very hard work done by the staff who were at their tables early in the morning till late in the night. The appointments of new committees he was sure would necessitate extra staff., He asked the House not to speak lightly. The amount of work which the Government offices had to do was simply crushing. The other secretaries to the Government like himself knew how much departmental work they had to dispose of besides preparing answers to members's question and resolutions and to [illegible] attending council sittings.

Mr. D. A. Sarma, the Revenue Member, pointed out that in his department the only subject where a committee could be associated was emigration. As for other subjects, these were either provincial, transferred, or technical. He did not think the House would be acting wisely in demanding association of committee every department without considering whether such a course would benefit either the department or the members in their desire to practical training in the art of administration. A practical course was to single out certain subjects on which advise could be usefully given. It was no use being over-enthusiast without realising the practical difficulties.

Mr. Samarth's amendment was put and negatived. Mr. Neogy, the moveor of the resolution, briefly replied to the debate.

His resolution was then put and carried by forty voting for him and thirty against.

The Assembly, after disposing only two resolutions from to-day's agenda containing no less than sixteen resolutions, adjourned at four till to-morrow at two in the afternoon when further discussion on Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill would be taken up.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SUBJECTS ALLOTTED TO MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Democratic Party of the Legislative Assembly have, in pursuance of the rules of the party, appointed members in charge of those subjects on which they would address the Assembly on behalf of the party. Dr. H. S. Gour and Rao Bahadur Subramanyam have been entrusted with Home, Foreign and Political affairs; Mr. T. Rangachariar and Prof. Shahani with Finance, Army, Revenue, and Agriculture, Sir Vithaldas Thakersay and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji have Commerce and Industry; Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. P. L. Misra look to P.W.D., Posts and Telegraphs and Transport and Mr. J. Chowdhri and Mr. Jatkar attend to Law Justice and Education.

Mr. M. K. Reddi will be the Secretary of the Party, while Mr. P. P. Ginwalla will be its Chief Whip and Lala Girdharilal Agarwala, its Treasurer.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

AMUSEMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

After three days' discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Bengal Children Bill was passed to-day. 193 amendments were on the agenda of which 39 carried, 4 withdrawn, 8 disallowed, 46 failed being consequential and fifty-one negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Kerr then introduced a Bill to impose a tax on entertainments and other amusements. He reviewed at great length the financial position of Bengal. Even after remission of the provincial contribution of 63 lakhs there was a deficit of 149 lakhs. After making retrenchments they had to deal with an irreducible minimum deficit for 1922-23 of at least 90 lakhs. They would have to find this amount and a moderate surplus to enable them to inaugurate a sound loan policy to pay for large non-recurring schemes out of the proceeds of a loan and to enable them to undertake a larger number of useful and beneficial recurring schemes. So he wanted to raise more money than was required to cover their bedrock deficit. Taxation was always objectionable and was felt much by the people if the tax was on the necessaries of life. He however proposed to impose a tax on amusements and further revenue from stamp duties and Court fees. These would not affect people generally. By all these measures he hoped to raise 150 lakhs. Thus after making up the bedrock deficit, they would have a surplus of 60 lakhs. He then introduced the Amusements Bill after which the Council rose.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NON-BRAHMINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

The discussion in Council to-day mainly concerned with the resolution that in the next five years, not less than fifty per cent of the scholarships awarded by the Government in educational and industrial institutions under their control, be reserved for and given to members of the Hindu Adi-Dravida and other depressed communities. To this an amendment was proposed to be added, that the remaining scholarships be reserved for other Non-Brahmin communities including Muhammadan and Christian and if any of those scholarships reserved for Adi-Dravidas be not awarded for want of suitable candidates, the same be given to candidates belonging to other Non-Brahmin Communities. The Minister for Education pointed out the inexpedience and impracticability of accepting the resolution, but promised to safeguard the interests of Non-brahmin and other communities in this matter. The resolution was not pressed.

Another resolution for increasing the daily allowance of non-official members of the Local Council to Rs. 20 was not well supported and was declared lost.

When the Madras Legislative Council assembled to-day Mr. Krishna Nair moved that with a view to prevent or minimise the possibility of Moplah outbreaks in Malabar particularly in Taluka of Ernad and Walavanad, three military units each comprising one hundred men with requisite officers and equipments be permanently stationed at Perintalamanna and Marnarghat respectively. The Home Member expressed strong sympathy in the matter and promised consideration. The resolution was withdrawn.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

NEED OF RETRENCHMENT.

MOTION ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the whole two hours of the Co-operation's time, were devoted to the discussion of the budget. Mr. Gamadia did not want them to spend money on compulsory education except in a most restricted way, and he complained that the additional taxation was unnecessary. In the end everybody complimented each other and passed the motion for the detailed discussion of the budget.

Continuing the debate on the budget, Mr. Fry said Bombay was well-off, considering the taxation in some of the cities in England. He, therefore, did not think the proposed additional taxation was high. He advocated the imposition of a terminal tax for increasing the income of the Municipality.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram supported the budget. They had made no efforts, he said towards curtailing expenditure and they had increased it to nearly double during the last seven years. If they did not put their foot down on extravagance he feared the fate of the Corporation would be that of the Bombay Government. Unless a special committee investigated into the expenditure nothing would be done and he pleaded for such a committee. As a member of the standing Committee, he said, there was a great scope for the reduction of expenditure. Mr. Fry had compared Bombay to cities in England, but he had forgotten that India was a poor country and could not by any means be compared with rich England. As regards more amenities he thought it was useless to expect them. Their roads, lighting and drainage were never in a worse condition. But he supported the budget all the same.

In the West there were Committees for retrenching expenditure, but here there was no sort of curb at all, and unchecked it went on from bad to worse.

NEED OF RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. F. J. Murzban supporting the budget said no scheme had been brought forward in the Corporation for retrenching expenditure. He thought the Standing Committees were a huge farce, and they were bound to be so as long as the members were paid fees. He feared there was too much leakage, and there was no proper check on the part of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. B. R. Jijibhoy said he was very glad to know that Mr. Murzban had called the Standing Committees a huge farce, and he thought the members of the Corporation were right in throwing him out when he stood as a candidate for election on the Standing Committee, for otherwise he would have very materially contributed to making them a huge farce. He had no doubt that Mr. Murzban's paper would appear the next day with a four-columns long report of his speech and it would appear from a perusal of his paper that there was nobody in the Corporation except the President, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Murzban. (Laughter.) Continuing, he said with the best of intentions the Standing Committees were not able to cut down more than about a lakh of rupees. They wanted improvements all round, but unless they had money they would not be able to get them. They wanted compulsory primary education, but they could not have it without huge expenditure and all at once. But they must have more money if they were determined on having it.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji challenged Mr. Byramji's statement about primary education. He thought no expenditure was more beneficial to a city than its expenditure on education. By means of primary education they would be able to teach the ignorant the benefits of sanitation etc., in point of health and medical relief. he feared the city was far behind compared to other great cities.

OPPOSED TO ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia said the Standing Committee should put its foot down firmly and cut down the expenditure, as without doing that no amount of additional taxation would meet their increased expenditure. While he was not against compulsory primary education he thought they must not spend anything on secondary education or sanitary education etc., If they went on spending money, there would be demands to-morrow for feeding school children, and giving them tooth-brushes, etc. If their roads were spoiled by motor lorries then they should be made to pay the cost and they should be charged at least Rs. 100 per month. He was opposed to additional taxation, as this was not the time for it, for owing to the Rent Act the whole burden of it would fall on the landlords.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said with the growth of Bombay the budget was going up, and it was ridiculous to say that they had any control over it. Everywhere there had been deficits and they could not help them. He advocated the appointment of a committee, or an expert, to cut down expenditure without loss of efficiency. The taxation would grow, but all the same they wanted rigid economy in every department. They had found not a single word about economy in Mr. Mody's speech, They must have an officer to look to economy in their expenditure and unless they had one, he did not think there was any hope of salvation for them. By economy he did not mean the cutting down the pay of a few wretched sepoys; but looking into contracts and other matters of high expenses Unless they had rigid economy they would not be able to make much progress in the necessary directions.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they must find new sources of income to meet their increasing expenditure. Only in the course of the normal growth of their city had their income been doubled during the last ten years, without any additional taxation. That showed that the city was prospering. The budget was inevitable, the increase was inevitable and he hoped the Corporation would accept it as such.

EXPENDITURE "NOT UNNECESSARY."

The Municipal Commissioner admitted they were budgetting for a deficit, for it was impossible for them to say what their technical figures would be. They were in fact only guessing. They had to pay about Rs. 31 lakhs to get their accounts in order and the sum would be spread over six years. The Corporation had approved the biggest water works in the world and most of the borrowed money was for that purpose and no member dared to go to his constituents and say that expenditure was not necessary. The increase was necessary to cover their liabilities. They had only about 16 lakhs in hand and that was enough to carry on their administration for as many days. Last year they had sometimes only enough in hand to carry on their administration for two or three days and they had anxious times in meeting their liabilities Although he was asking for 51 lakhs additional money, 31 lakhs of it was derived from indirect taxation. In one journal a comparison was made between the expenditure of 1905 and 1921. In that year the mortality was 54 per mile and last year it was 38. They were getting more water, and they had more roads, and they had better of everything in all matters. He wanted the people to ask for more and better amenities, and he wanted them to complain, but they should do so in a reasonable manner.

Mr. H. P. Mody in replying to the debate said unless they returned to normal times they would not be able to retrench their expenditure. He wanted one more Deputy Commissioner to go out and supervise the work and he was going to bring proposals before the Corporation shortly. He wanted the Committee system to be radically changed so that work could be done better.

The motion was then adopted, and the discussion on the budget items then continued.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

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PRINCE AT MYSORE.

SPEECHES AT BANQUET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Jan. 19.

All leading European residents of Mysore and many Indians were present at the banquet given at Government House tonight by the Maharajah in honour of the Prince of Wales. The Maharajah came in after the dinner and after the toast of the King-Emperor had been loyally honoured, proposed the health of the Prince, and said Mysore, its ruler and people were united to the British Throne by ties of deep gratitude, and he felt sure that nowhere in the British Empire would His Royal Highness receive more loyal and enthusiastic welcome than that with which the whole of Mysore was ringing that day. He asked the Prince to convey to the King-Emperor assurance of Mysore's profound loyalty. The effect of the great war had been to strengthen the bonds between the king and the people and to leave the British throone seated in the affections of every class of His Imperial Majesty's subjects and the reason for that was not far to seek, for it lay not only in the constitutional nature of the British monarchy but in the great personal qualities and wise statesmanship of the Sovereigns by whom the British Empire has been ruled for nearly a century and who ever sought the welfare of their people in which Victoria the Good and Edward the Peacemaker won undying fame in history whiole the present King-Emperor had set to all his subjects throughout the past terrible years of war and srisis the highest example of public spirit, courage and devotion to duty and proved himself indeed the people's king.

The Maharaja then alluded to the benefit likely to accrue to India from the introduction of the Reforms and having pointed out that India was fortunate in having as present Viceroy a statesman whose brilliant record justified the universal belief that he would prove a firm wise sympathetic administrator of the Indian Empire and expressed the hope that the Prince would be able to look back upon His visit to India not only as a successful achievement of the important duty to the British Empire but as a time of sport and recreation among the loyal and devoted people.

After the conclusion of the Maharajah's speech the Prince's health was enthusiastically drunk. The Prince replied and at the end of his reply all rose to drink to the health of the Maharajah.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

[illegible] the speech of the Banquet [illegible] King-Emperor visited [illegible] 1905, and it was [illegible] great interest to [illegible] to learn from me what the edifice has been raised by Your Highness on the foundations, which were laid during the administration of Mysore under British Rule. In 16 years, which have passed since his visit, notable advance has been effected in education, and Mysore now has a University. Great strides have also been made in material and industrial expansion, of which the Kannambadi Reservoir and electric power installations are examples. Lastly he will be gratified to learn of the close association of people in the administration of this State by the institution of representative and elected Assemblies and by the establishment of economic conferences. Your Highness has often acknowledged the closeness of the tie which binds Mysore to the British Crown and the maghanimity which has distinguished the relations of our Government to Mysore and its Ruler. When the great war broke out Your Highness took immediate action to prove on how real abasis those sentiments of loyalty and gratitude rested. In 1906 during my father's visit Your Highness spoke of Your Imperial Service Troops, working their hardest to fit themselves for a front line of the army of the Empire. These words were prophetic in October, 1914.

H. R. H. the Prince then referred in detail to the part, played by the Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps, of the Mysore State, in different theatres of the great war. Continuing, he said:

"The contributions from Your Highness' State and subjects reaches a total of nearly 2 crores of rupees. Besides this, the State was prominent in the supply of hides, timber, blankets and other material necessary for the efficiency of our arms. The war record of Your Highness' State is indeed a notable one and it is a great privilege to me to be able to offer my thanks and congratulations in person to-night to Your Highness on these achievements. Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you for some time but I think you will feel with me, that these gleanings from the pages of annals of Mysore were worth hearing. I will now ask you to join me in drinking the health of the loyal and enlightened ruler of Mysore, Colonel His Highness Sri Sir, of Mysore, Colonel His Highness Sir [illegible] of Mysore."

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LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND AT THAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The memory of the riot between the Arabs and the Jews at Jerusalem in April 1920, must still be fresh in the minds of the readers. In that riot most of the Arab Policemen participated and sided with their Arab breturen. One Arab police head constable stabbed a havaldar and 2 sepoys of the 91st. Sikh Infantry, who had been escorting a box in their protection. The case of the Arab police head constable was tried by the Military Court of Inquiry and I, though for my duty, was especially deputed by the Brigade to interpret the case. The accused was brought to the court without handcuffs in charge of another Arab police head constable. Both these head constables i.e., the accused and other in charge of the accused, were given chairs to sit on and were shown proper regard. Remember, the accused in this case was an ordinary man charged with the offence of attempt at murder. But what do we see in India? Our most eminent men whose equals are hardly to be found in Europe, and whose mere offence is that they are working for their mother land, are treated worse than the ordinary felons of other countries. They are not shown proper regard in the courts and are not even given chairs in the courts. Most of them are handcuffed and treated in jails like the beasts. Is this justice and equity? Where is that advocate of justice and equity—the Ex-Chief Justice of England, who at the time of start from England proclaimed from the top of the mountain that he would do justice and nothing but justice, in India? Is he not to consider whether the patriots of India are to be treated in a befitting and better way than the ordinary criminals? The fact is that every Englishman leaves home with a clear vision of sympathy and statemanship for India, but no sooner does he land in India, he finds himself surrounded by the officials of bureaucratic minds and non official Indians of "Jee hozoor type" who see no other way of ruling India but with an iron hand, hence the angle of vision of the new comer is changed. So, Lord Reading, contrary to our expectation, has also become victim to the ideas of these so called friends of both India and Indians and it is entire folly to expect anything good from his rule. If the sons of India wish that they should be treated with respect, they must create moral force within and compel the foreigners to respect them. And this cannot be done but following in the footsteps of our revered Mahatma Gandhi the greatest man of this age. No conciliatory or Round Table Conference shall ever solve the question of our destinies.—Yours, etc.

RAHMATULLA KHAN,

Nagpur, Jan. 16.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar.at Law presided at a public meeting held this evening to collect subscriptions for the Malabar Relief Fund. The meeting was attended by officials, non-officials and leading Non-Co-operators representing all communities among them being several Khilapatists and all reference to politics or religion was avoided and the attention was lined to humanitarian aspect of the relief work in Malabar and appeal for sympathy. Hon. Mr. Chintamani made an earnest appeal and emphasised the need of contributing at least Rs. 50,000 to the noble and urgent work which Mr. Devadhar was doing in Malabar.

PATRIOTISM---A CRIME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was employed from 1st April 1919 to 10th January 1922 in a local European firm I now realise my folly for leaving my previous employers a Banking firm, the head of which is President of the "European Association" and who has been pleased to grant all facilities to the clerks to attend office in black, white or coloured dress to suit their convenience without attaching any importance to a particular kind of dress whether it be a khadi coat or Gandhi cap. I committed a great blunder by joining a trading firm on April Fool's Day. After serving conscientiously for a period of nearly three years, during what the wording of the testimonial given me, would go to show that my work was very satisfactory and that I was most punctual in attendance) my services were dispensed with, because I was attending the office in Khadi dress and with a Gandhi cap, though both were clean and tidy. The fact that I am a non-taxpayer would go to show that I am a man of very moderate means and, as such, I do not find time to take part in politics of the present day movement. I was indirectly compelled by the Managing Director of the firm to use either foreign or mill-made clothing while attending his office. The official letter bore the G. P. O. date of posting, on the 14th instant and I received the same on Sunday morning the 15th instant; while I had to attend the office with an altogether changed dress, on Monday morning at 10-30 a.m. I had, therefore, to get in readiness the necessary clothing at a moment's notice particulary at a time when I was short of money, and at least rupees thirty-five to forty were required for two coats and four shirts and a Hungarian cap.

However, I attended the office with a millmade dhoti and a mill-made white khadi coat, with my usual clean white cap. The moment the managing director saw me, I was directed to interview him in his room. I was then paid my salary up to the 15th of February, 1922, after referring to the European Accountant, who stated that he had nothing to find fault with either in my work or my general behavior in the office, as he found me to be very competent for acrounts work. Now apart from my not being paid till the end of February 1922, as per the rules of the Chamber of Commerce and duly approved by all the important firms in Bombay, am I treated quite in this case? May I enquire Sir, whether it is grave notice to attend the office of any commercial firm in Khadi or Indian-made clothing? So far as I know many clerks in Government office, the Bombay Municipal office, as well as the employees of (European) Banking, Commercial and Industrial firms, are attending their respective offices in khadi cloth and with a white cap. But so far, I have not heard of any instance of instant dismissal.—Yours, etc.

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WORSE THAN MARTIAL LAW

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

For the time that savage repression continues, I must fill the pages of "Young India" with authentic tales of repression till India puts an end to it by an act of supreme sacrifice. I call the repression savage because it is wooden, wild, uncultivated, cruel. Grant that there is intimidation and even violence resorted to by some non-co-operators in pursuit of *hartal* or other activity. Is it difficult to find and punish the culprits? If the Government cannot get witnesses, does it not show that the whole populace is behind the so-called intimidation? An act, however reprehensible in itself, when it becomes the act of a people, ceases to be a crime capable of being dealt with by its laws. Therefore repression by an irresponsible government can never be a popular act or an act designed for the safety of the people. But in the present instance, repression is designed to suppress the rising agitation directed against the misdeeds of the Government and is therefore doubly unpardonable.

However it is not the purpose of this article to demonstrate its unjustifiable character, but to demonstrate its brutal quality, to show that it is worse than martial law.

The Punjab martial law was comparatively a civilised measure and being so named, at least served the purpose of producing a shock. The acts now being done under the protection of the ordinary law but really without any law at all are absolutely without any check, martial law has its own code of honour, but this state lawlessness has none.

Take the Faridpur flogging. Dr. Maitra is a well-known physician of Calcutta. He is a non-party man. He has given a graphic report of his visit to the Faridpur Jail. Two cultured men, one a headmaster were tied to a whipping triangle and whipped for the offence evidently of not salaaming the jail officials. When Dr. Maitra visit the jail, the punishment was not even registered anywhere. He found many prisoners including undertrial ones in handcuffs for whole nights. One prisoner had standing handcuff for three days. 'Nearly double the number of prisoners have been huddled together in particular rooms or cells of the jail than their allotted capacity of accommodation without adequate attention to their diet, clothes and bedding in this cold weather.' The only thing that the Bengal Government have to say, is not to deny any of the acts but to justify them on the ground of discipline! The Government communique says, 'The punishments have had the desired effect and discipline has since been maintained.'

Now let us travel to Allahabad. The U. P. Government have produced a certificate of character from Mahadev Desai who is able to say truthfully that now he is humanely treated. But let the reader digest the blood-curdling story of the ill-treatment of the prisoners in the Naini bail including the flogging, supplied by him.

From Sitamadhi comes the news that a fine of Rs. 25,000 and a punitive police have been imposed upon its inhabitants. Sitamadhi is a sub-division in Bihar. The fine and the punitive police means sacking of the households of Sitamadhi. The *Motherland* gives an account of the looting of villages-Sibulia, Chandarpur and Bharatwa. 'The mounted police, the commanding officer and the factory manager are reported to have taken part in looting. The crime committed by these villages is said to consist in their refusal to give *bar* and *begar*. Awadh Bihar Bihari Sharan (a Congress worker) was tied to a charpai. . . The Jamadar of the factory asked the mounted police to cane them (the volunteers). Every volunteer was caned their caps and badges were all taken away.

In Sindh things are no better, as the following letter from the Sindh Congress Committee will show:—

The "Hindu" publishes a letter from one Rahmat Rasool, a Punjabi martial law prisoner who along with two other co-accused is now confined in Hyderabad Central Prison. He writes that on their arrival in this jail from the Andamans in November last, they were locked up in a cell meant for prisoners condemned to death and there no meals were given them for three days, till the Medical Officer saw them and got them meals. Later on, whenever the superintendent approached them they were required to raise their hands as a Muslim does in prayer with the greeting—"Sarkar is one." This immoral rule interfering with the fundamental principles of Islam, Rahmat Rasool refused to obey, telling the Superintendent that for him God alone is one and that he can raise his hands in prayer before God alone, when the Superintendent proudly replied that he, as representative of Government, was his God in jail. The prisoner however boldly refused to be led away from the path of religion even when the Jail Committee, including some European members, insisted on his doing as required, with the result that his religiousness was rewarded with the five-fold punishment of thirty stripes, six months' solitary confinement, six months' gunny-clothing, six months' cross-fetters and six months' bar-fetters. This is only one instance of the attitude of the officials here towards the political prisoners, who are all treated as if they were worse than even common criminals. When yesterday we interviewed Mr. Hassanand, a Congress worker in jail, he was allowed only five minutes' talk with us although rules permit 15 minutes.

"It will also be remembered that in July last police had fired on innocent people in Matiari, killing one and wounding several others. The Government Commission report has been pigeon-holed in Bombay Secretariat and in the meantime the Sub-Inspector who was responsible for that tragedy, now encouraged by absence of any the least punishment for his crime, is now at Kambar behaving like an all-powerful autocrat.

"Recently with a view to recover a fine he entered the house of a convicted and imprisoned non-co-operator and forcibly removed his property from the possession of *purda* ladies occupying the house, including a gold nose-ring which he forcibly snatched from the nose of the convict's brother's wife. On a gentleman coming to protect the helpless *purdanishin* women, he also was roughly handled and beaten. Although this gentleman protested that the Sub-Inspector should not enter the house until he had removed the ladies to a secluded room, the police officer paid no heed and did not hesitate to enter the house immediately and approached the unprotected women in his rude and rough manner."

Neither person nor property, neither man nor woman is safe from the attentions of the Government. Nor is life easy in the jails. More custody of the body does not satisfy the requirements of the Government. Tortures and humiliations must also be added.

Thus we have Martial Law, less Jalianwalla Bagh. And *this* is worse. Jallianwala Bagh though atrocious was the cleanest demonstration of the Government intentions and it gave us the needed shock. It was an open air transaction. What is now going on is being done inside the cold prison walls or in little unknown villages and therefore has no theatrical value. Our duty therefore clearly is to invite Martial Law and "no damned non-sense" and evolve the courage to draw the rifle not in our backs as in 1919 but in our open and willing breasts and without resentment.—"Young India."

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FISCAL COMMISSION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

At the Fiscal Commission to-day Mr. T. C. Crawford, Chairman Indian Tea Association said that their leaning was towards Imperial Preference but not on an unlimited scale for they would make reciprocity the basis. They would not desire to see tariff used in any aggressive way. The present tariff policy would not materially prejudice further expansion of tea industry. They would favour protection only to certain industries. Hand industries should not be specially assisted at the expense of the taxpayer. They considered export duties to be economically unsound except as a method of raising revenue. They strongly recommended abolition of export duty on tea.

The Indian Association favoured the policy of protection; the existing tariff policy was detrimental to the interests of Indian industries. They protested against imposition of excise duty to countervail import duty. The Association opposed the idea of Imperial Preference. Sir Nilratan Sircar supported protection and did not approve of the imposition of excise duty on articles manufactured here and it was not advisable to impose export duty on raw materials. He demanded protection for tanning and glass manufacturing industries.

Mr. S. C. Ghose also supported protection and opposed excise duty on manufactures and Imperial preference.

Mr. Phillipson Deputy Commissioner Jorhat in Assam was in favour of free trade but favoured protection to few industries in in tial stages. He supported the present Tariff policy. For expansion of industries, he suggested adequate means of transport, supply of coal, capital and labour. The export duty should not be imposed on foodstuffs.

The Bengal Mahajan Sabha supported protection. Tariff should be framed primarily for fostering industries. They supported handloom industry, favoured imposition of export duties on raw materials and food grains.

LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The Indian Fiscal Commission concluded its labours in Calcutta to-day. The Commission will leave Calcutta to-morrow for Rangoon, where they arrive on the 23rd inst. The Commission will leave Burma for Madras on the 27th instant.

At to-day's sitting Mr. H. C. C. Bennett on behalf of the Buxa Timber and Trading Company said, their factory is capable of producing five lakhs "3 ply" tea chests per annum. Mr. Davenport of the Surma Valley Saw Mills said, they were capable of producing nine lakhs of chests. Both urged that an *ad valorem* duty of twenty-five per cent. should be placed on tea chests and their component parts and ply wood imported into India.

Mr. C. F. Hooper, President, Bengal Master Printers' Association, said that the combined effect of a twenty per cent. duty on ink and paper on all newspapers in Calcutta would be to increase their expenses by nearly rupees ten thousand a month. It was obvious that a protective duty on paper was undesirable. Mr. Courtney, on behalf of the India Paper Pulp Company, Calcutta, asked the Commission, that they should consider recommending a tariff on paper pulp import, in order to foster and encourage a young industry and he suggested a tariff of twenty-five per cent.

PRINCE AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

Bangalore is giving the Prince of Wales an extremey entrusiastic welcome. The Royal train arrived at half past eight and the Prince was welcomed by the Resident and Central Officer Commanding Madras District and Dewan of Mysore, Principal Officers of Mysore State and others were presented. The Prince then drove in state to the Residency helping at the statue of Queen Victoria in Cubbon Park where the Municipal Commission presented address of welcome on behalf of all communites and the Prince replied. After a brief interval the Prince left the Residency to attend a parade of troops which was held on the maidan.

The Prince then inspected a parade of ex-service men at which about 250 Europeans, 50 Indian ex-officers and little less than 2000, Indians of other ranks were present.

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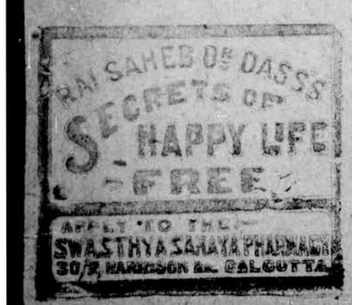

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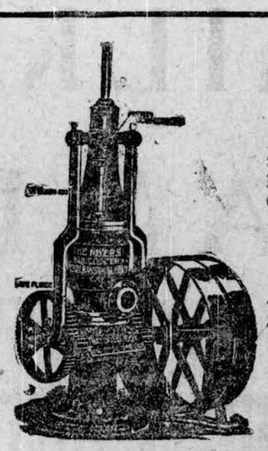

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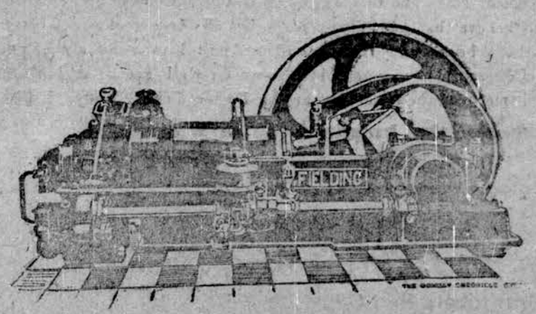

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